

Marine Corporal Asks Dad, Why Do We Fight In Korea?

Marine Corporal John B. Moullette, 24, of Camden, N. J., wrote his father from Camp Pendleton, Cal. The questions he asked about President Truman's "fouled-up" foreign policy leading to endless wars "without a cause," were sent to Secretary of State Dean Acheson for reply. Acheson told the troubled youth to have a "strong faith," and fed him the standard big lie about "Soviet aggression." But he avoided answering the Marine's questions directly. The youth's letter:

Dear Dad, 16 January 1951—Tuesday.

I just finished reading from The Los Angeles Examiner the impeachment resolution against Dean Acheson which was introduced into the California State Senate by State Senator Jack B. Tenney, Republican, from Los Angeles. I can't help but think that the American people, Democrat and Republican alike, are "fed up" with the Administration and its foreign policy.

The way Truman is appropriating money is outrageous. It is my belief that he is taking anyone's word for it and spending money uselessly and needlessly. At present he is asking Congress for 71.5 billion dollars which would cost each American \$468.00.

Don't you think that our "foreign policy" is fouled up a bit? What right have we to refuse Red China entry into the United Nations? I think she (Red China) has a right to voice her opinions about what is to take place in the Far East. After all, isn't she a country out there just as Venezuela or Brazil is in our hemisphere? I say, "Let Red China into the U. N. and let her voice her vote and her opinions on what is to take place in the Far East."

The needless waste of life in Korea, on both sides, is shameful to the human race. Fighting won't settle anything. The only thing that I can see is being proven in Korea is: "Might over what may be right." Red China being the "might." The problem of Red China vs. the world, or the best part of it, has to be settled at the round table and eventually it will be. Red China will be admitted to the United Nations. So the United Nations will have lost the first round. We did better in the "Boxer Rebellion."

I thought that only Congress could declare war. Why doesn't Congress either declare war against Red China or stop Truman from sending American troops throughout the world? Why should we take the brunt of it all? If the other countries in the United Nations won't supply the needed men and money then we should pull out of Korea, and if need be, out of the United Nations and adopt something similar to what Hoover suggests.

'TRICKED INTO THIS'

The morale of the fighting man is very low. Mainly because the American people aren't behind him. Here at Pendleton [Camp Pendleton, California], most of these men know what war is or what its after-effects are and will be. Just last night at the "slopshute" [beer-hall], the men, not one or two, but the majority, were complaining about the way we were tricked into this. Everyone seems to have nothing but unfavorable thoughts, and remarks about the foreign policy. These men aren't afraid to fight, it's just that they have no cause to fight. If ordered to, we will, but only because of the obligation we have to each other. I guess it's a form of "brotherly love."

Our only hope is that our age throughout the world feel the same way and will state so to their leaders. By rebellion or other ways. After the loss of life and property from the last war, everyone should want only peace. I believe that the people of our level want only peace but that the leaders (including Truman) are afraid to admit they are wrong and are ashamed to admit it for fear they will lose face. It looks that way, Dad.

I guess I've tired your eyes by now so I'll secure for now. Good luck in your defense job.

Love,

JOHNNY.

P. S. I may be a rebel but these are my own thoughts and convictions.

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11 AUSTRALIA UNIONS ASK TRUMAN TO SAVE MCGEE

Lawyers to Ask Court Halt Execution of Framed Negro

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Packing Workers Demand Action, Not Talk from Gov't on Pay Hike

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, March 4.—Packinghouse workers here today declared that they "expect no miracles" from the three-man government panel which will open hearings here Tuesday on the packinghouse wage dispute. District leaders of the

CIO United Packinghouse Workers declared that "the facts of our case are well known—the only thing that is not known is whether the government is going to continue to prevent the workers from getting a much-needed wage increase which they have already won from the packers."

The panel, set up by Mobilization Chief Charles E. Wilson,

is expected to hold hearings for several days this week in preparation for a report which is to be submitted to Johnston by March 12.

It was pointed out here that the panel was not instructed to determine whether the average 11½-cent an hour wage boost won by the workers is justified. Instead, the panel was to decide whether this increase comes

within the new government wage freeze regulations.

Convinced that the outcome of the wage fight will be based on the kind of fight they make, workers in both the CIO packinghouse union and the AFL Meat Cutters were preparing this week for strike action.

There was strong sentiment here for a huge demonstration of workers in this district "to

show the panel we mean business." It was learned that such a stoppage and rally may be scheduled while the panel is in session here.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that 17 smaller packinghouses have also signed agreements granting the same wage boosts won earlier from the Armour, Swift and Cudahy companies. (Continued on Page 9)

Western Europe Today:

A series of first hand reports by Daily Worker foreign editor Joseph Starobin who has just returned from a trip abroad.

How France Feels About Eisenhower

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Boston Mothers Hit Plan to Send Untrained Sons to Japan

Special to the Daily Worker

BOSTON, March 4.—A wave of protests over sending young untrained GIs from the Boston area to Japan has resulted in the promise of an investigation from Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Scores of parents from the Boston area flooded Sen. Lodge with telegrams of protest early this week on learning from their sons of their early shipment to Japan.

Meanwhile, as more and more families in Greater Boston discovered that their recently-drafted sons and brothers were members of the 40th and 45th Divisions, both tagged for overseas shipment in March, plans were being drawn for a strong protest to the Massachusetts Congressional delegation.

The parents and the bride of Pvt. Gregory G. Raneri, 21, of Watertown, Mass., now at Camp Cooke with the 40th Division, claimed he had only two days training "and never even fired a rifle." The young man's wife, Mrs. Lee Raneri, stated that Raneri was injured three days after his arrival in California and since that time has been restricted to his Army barracks by Army doctors.

"How can they send him to Japan when he is sick," she asked with tears in her eyes. "If it should become necessary to put his division in combat he would only be target practice for the enemy."

More than a score of Watertown parents have sent telegrams of protest.

In Jamaica Plain, the fight is being led by a crippled mother who hasn't seen her son since he was drafted last January. From her wheel chair in the parlor of her home, Mrs. George Flynn, whose son, Joseph, 22, is now with the 45th Division at Camp Polk, La., has contacted a group of other mothers whose sons are facing shipment to Japan, and they are planning a mass protest to Rep. Christian Herter.

Mrs. Rae Wise, of Dorchester, denounced the "broken promise" of the recruiting officer at the Army recruiting headquarters in Boston, after she learned that her two sons, twins, are members of the 45th Division. "My boys are only 17 years old," said Mrs. Wise. "When they enlisted a month ago, they were promised they would remain in this country until they were 19."

The youths, Marvin and Stanley Gold, wrote their mother that they had just completed their first two weeks of training last week. Now Mrs. Wise said she had wired Rep. McCormack to protest.

Somerville, Mass. Poll Asks U.S. Troops Quit Korea

BOSTON, March 4.—People in the Somerville, Mass., packinghouse area want U. S. troops out of Korea, and oppose a wage freeze, a poll conducted by the Boston Labor Conference for Peace showed.

Somerville, adjacent to Boston, is a heavily-industrialized city with a population close to 100,000. The poll took place in the shadow of Squire's and New England Dressed Meat & Wool, two big subsidiaries of Swift & Co.

Of 93 persons polled in a house-to-house canvass, 79, or 84.95 percent, favored withdrawal of troops and peace with China now, with 13 opposed and one not voting.

The same voters rejected the wage freeze and favored lower taxes for wage earners and a rollback in prices. The vote was 80 to 12, or 86.02 percent, with one not voting.

The poll-takers stated that no one approached actually favored the wage freeze, but some were confused by the wording of the second question. The ballot is one printed by the National Labor Conference for Peace.

Voters marked the ballots in private, then folded and deposited them in sealed shoe boxes carried by the canvassers.

Frisco Clerics Send Plan Plea to Truman

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Fourteen prominent San Francisco religious leaders have signed a six-point appeal for peace that declares "a policy of peace must be peaceful in method as well as in purpose."

The statement was read in eight San Francisco churches and wired to President Truman.

Excerpts from the statement follow:

"Since the peoples of all nations desire peace, every effort must be made to negotiate the present conflict and to arrive at a workable settlement of differences between East and West; and to use and strengthen at every point the conciliation and peace-making agencies of the United Nations.

"In these efforts we must control the will to power which our position in the world has thrust upon us; especially must we respect the surging spirit and will to freedom, security and national dignity of China, India, Africa and colonial and oppressed peoples everywhere.

"We question the wisdom of rearming Germany and Japan because it is an abandonment of the avowed aims for which World War II was fought, contrary to the wishes of a large proportion of the people of these nations, and a step in the direction of war.

"Our policy must be based on the conviction that the co-existence of radically differing economic systems and cultures is possible. The alternative to co-existence is mutual annihilation. Therefore, we believe that the recognition of de facto governments is a sound principle of operation for the United Nations. . . ."

The telegram was signed by the following ministers and rabbis:

Hamilton T. Boswell, Jones Memorial Methodist Church; Elliott M. Burstein, Temple Beth Israel; Alvin I. Fine, Temple Emmanuel; Morris Goldstein, Temple Sherith Israel; John Compton Leffler, St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Elmer A. McLaughlin, St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church; Harry C. Meserve, First Unitarian Church; Robert Warr Moon, Park-Presidio United Church; William Piehl and Stephen Thierman, associate secretary and executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee.

David H. Studebaker, Community Church of the Brethren; Howard Thurman, Church for the Fellowship of All People; Saul E. White, Temple Beth Sholem, and Ernest E. Wilson, Trinity Methodist Church.

Senate Probe Bares Conspiracy Against Unions in South

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A Senate labor subcommittee has approved a scorching report charging a "widespread conspiracy" in the southern textile industry to destroy unions and prevent unionization, it was learned today.

The report was based on hearings held by the subcommittee on labor-management relations last year when it was headed by Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.), now chairman of the full labor Com-

mittee. The hearings dealt with the American Enka Corp., Morristown, Tenn.; Anchor Rome Mills, Rome, Ga.; American Thread Co., Tallapoosa, Ga.; Celanese Corp., Rome, Ga., and the Anderson Citizens (Continued on Page 9)

Jersey Leaders Call Conference on Peace

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—Expressing belief that "peace is still possible, even in the present crisis," Prof. Broadus Mitchell of Rutgers University announced that Dr. Frederick Schuman of Williams College, Arthur Garfield Hays, American Civil Liberties

Union counsel, and Dr. Rhoads Murphey, Professor of Geography, Ohio State University, will be among the speakers at a state-wide "Peace Conference" to be held in Princeton, Saturday, under the auspices of the New Jersey Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

Prof. Mitchell, chairman of the conference committee, said, "We

hold varying views on the present policies of the United States government, the government of China and that of the Soviet Union, and do not endorse the views of any one nation but are united in our search for peaceful alternatives to war." Prof. Mitchell added that one peace proposal which the New Jersey committee recommends calls for the seating of the delegates of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. Another committee recommendation opposes the rearmament of Germany and Japan.

Stating that the conference is open to all who seek alternatives to war, Prof. Mitchell said the following were among the sponsors of the Princeton meeting: Prof. Milton J. Hoffman, New Brunswick Theological Seminary; Rev. James M. Hutchinson, First Unitarian Church, Trenton; Rabbi Ely (Continued on Page 9)

Death Recedes Trial of Pittsburgh 3

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—Judge Henry X. O'Brien recessed the trial of three Communists on charges of "sedition" Friday noon because of the sudden death of one of the court stenographers.

The stenographer, William Harrison Wettach, 62, died in bed of a heart attack. He was due to retire soon after more than 30 years' service as a stenographer for the court and early for the county detective organization.

"Undoubtedly his death was precipitated by his arduous duties (Continued on Page 9)

Frameup Gears Grind Today For Trenton Six

By Abner Berry

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—After three years in jail, one of them spent in the death house and another in court fights for freedom, the Trenton Six today face the same old frameup machine intent on smashing out their lives. Their retrial begins this morning at 10 a. m. in Mercer County court-house.

The six Negroes who were saved from New Jersey's electric chair in 1948 by a world-wide protest movement come before Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley who will preside over the selection of a jury. The defendants—Collis English, Ralph Coop-

er, James Thorpe, Horace Wilson, John McKenzie and McKinley Forest—can expect little more than better legal manners in their retrial, unless increased mass protests flow to state authorities.

In four days of pre-trial hearings on subpoenaed evidence needed by the defendants which the prosecution had hid, Judge Smalley has shown an inclination to stick to legal niceties at the expense of justice.

COURT BARS RECORDS

It was brought out in police testimony during four days of hearings that both the Trenton Chief of Police and the Public Safety Commissioner had doubts as to the guilt of some of the defendants. The court received documents which, if made public, might tend to ease the prejudiced atmosphere created by the prose-

cutor, the press and other propaganda. But the judge impounded these documents and barred the defense from looking at them.

Legally, Judge Smalley has a perfect right to do this. This is his prerogative or discretion. But that "discretion" can also be used to rule in favor of the six Negroes whose lives depend on not only the evidence but in utilizing the evidence to offset the ready-made anti-Negro prejudices that abound in jimcrow Trenton.

The defense contends that the documents impounded by the judge would prove:

- That an investigation of the Trenton police was ordered when top officials became alarmed at the methods used by the six defendants.
- That Collis English was first

(Continued on Page 9)

Jersey CRC Delegation to Be in Trenton for Trial of Framed '6'

NEWARK, March 4.—A mass delegation, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey, will be in Trenton tomorrow (Monday), the date of the opening of the third trial of the Trenton Six.

The delegation, headed by Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton Six, and Mrs. Rosalee McGee, wife of Willie McGee, who faces execution on a rape charge on March 20 in Mississippi, will ask Gov. Driscoll to drop the indictments against the Trenton Six and to intercede in behalf of Willie McGee.

The delegation will attend the trial and visit State legislators on both days.

In the evening there will be a public rally at the War Memorial Building in Trenton. Howard Fast, noted author, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. McGee will address the audience.

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11 Aussie Unions Ask Truman Save Willie McGee; Court Action Today

Senate to Vote Today on Draft For 18-Year-Olds

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate is scheduled to vote tomorrow on whether to draft youths of 18 into the U. S. armed forces. The vote, which is expected at 2 p.m., will bring to a climax in the upper house the issue which has swamped the federal lawmakers with tons of letters from back home expressing opposition.

The vote will be on whether the new draft age shall be 18 or 18½. Administration forces are confident, after making a straw poll count of noses, that the weak compromise amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse, R., Ore., to fix the age at 18½ will be defeated by a thumping majority.

But the 18-year-old draft bill—urgently demanded by the military top brass—cannot become a law simply by tomorrow's Senate vote. There are at least a dozen other amendments awaiting Senate debate and action.

Senate administration leaders are only "hopeful" the bill will be passed and sent to the House by the end of the week. The controversy is expected to be over the method of building up the great-

est peacetime military power in the nation's history.

When the measure reached the House, it will buck into an amendment there, too. The House Armed Services Committee is working on a bill to draft youths at 18½, and guarantee that they would not go into combat before 19.

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R.-N.Y.), high-ranking GOP member of the House Committee, said today his committee's bill "has a pretty good chance of being accepted as the law." Interviewed on the Gannett News Service Radio Press, Cole also predicted the committee will vote to lower physical and mental draft requirements to the levels of January, 1945. He said this would cut the rejection rate of draftees from a high of 50 percent last October to 22 percent.

In a radio debate with Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey last

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Protest actions against plans to execute the Negro ex-GI Willie McGee in Laurel, Miss., March 20, took place in various cities throughout the land and abroad during the weekend as attorneys for the Civil Rights Congress prepared to petition the U. S. District Court in Biloxi, Miss., today to halt the legal lynching.

The actions included:

- A cable of protest to President Truman from 11 major Australian trade unions.

- A giant parade and mass meeting Saturday in the heart of the Negro community of Harlem calling on President Truman to save McGee.

- Mass meetings in Boston, Lawrence, Springfield and Lynn, Mass., and in Providence, R. I., where thousands heard Mrs. Rosalie McGee, wife of the doomed man, proclaim her husband's innocence of a charge of raping a white woman. Thousands of petitions demanding McGee's freedom were signed at these meetings.

- Adoption of a resolution by the Society of Friends, Lynn, Mass., calling on President Truman to intervene on McGee's behalf.

- Organization by the Rev. Donald Lothrop, Boston Community Church, of a committee of white religious leaders to aid the McGee campaign.

- Community rallies throughout New York City under the auspices of the American Labor Party. The ALP has issued thousands of eye-stopping posters bearing the slo-

gan: "Willie McGee must not die!"

- A meeting of 100 community, trade union and church leaders in Chicago where plans emerged for a series of mass protest rallies and the collection of 100,000 signatures on petitions calling for McGee's freedom.

- Plans for a large protest mass

meeting, 9th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon, March 10.

John Coe, of Pensacola, Fla., and Bella Abzug, of New York, attorneys retained by the CRC, are scheduled to appear in the Biloxi, Miss., with an application for a

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SENATE SPURNS PROTESTS ON TROOP SHIPMENTS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Two Senate committees lined up today to brush aside all protests against U. S. troop shipments to Europe and prepared to give President Truman a free hand to send troops around the globe at his whim.

Though the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees have been discussing a resolution by Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb) which would bar troop shipments, the 26 committee members have perverted the discussion into a build-up for unlimited troop shipments to an international army headed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

To get around the constitutional bars requiring Congress to declare wars, the administration is pressing a resolution expressing

"the sense of the Senate" that six divisions be committed to Eisenhower's army. The resolution would not have the force of law.

The committees will vote on the issue this week before sending it to the Senate. Some Republican opposition is expected, but the opposition has been limited to a cream-puff battle on whether to limit the amount of troops to be transported to Eisenhower's army. Some GOP senators also want the administration's resolution sent to the House to be accorded the force of law.

Jefferson and McCarran

An Editorial

IN THESE DAYS of Smith Act persecutions and McCarran Laws, the ruling circles of our country would prefer that we forget that this week marks the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as president of the United States.

That is because Jefferson's victory marked the burial of the infamous Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798.

These laws had proclaimed it a crime to challenge the foreign policies of the existing reactionary government—headed by John Adams but dominated by Alexander Hamilton, chief advocate of royalty.

But the people, under Jefferson, organized themselves into democratic societies. They defeated the conspiracy to turn the land to monarchy. They put an end to the Alien and Sedition Laws. They would have saved the nation immense suffering for the next 150 years had they also ended the pernicious practice of slavery and rid the country of the feudal land system in the South.

Like the infamous laws of 1798, the McCarran Law and the persecution of the 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act have arisen out of the effort of the present reactionary government to suppress all opposition to its program of war.

AS IN THE CASE of the Alien and Sedition Laws, the Smith and McCarran Acts charge the leaders and organizers of this opposition and war imperialism with being advocates of "force and violence," and "foreign agents."

Note, for instance, how the late literary historian, Vernon L. Parrington, described the attitude of the Hamiltonians toward the rising Jeffersonian movement:

"The Federalists fell upon the democrats with gusto. They denounced the infidel French mobocracy and its American offspring. They declaimed against 'secret organizations,' imputing to them every evil known to Satan; the democratic clubs were called 'demoniacal clubs,' 'nurseries of sedition,' 'hotbeds of atheism,' 'spawn of faction'; and common decency required they be put down with a strong hand. In short, most eminent Federalists joined heartily in the silly work of turning the country into a bedlam."

Such was the atmosphere in which the Alien and Sedition Laws were passed.

ANYONE READING the Smith and McCarran Laws, or the ravings of the stool-pigeon perjurers who were persecution witnesses at the trial of the 11 Communist leaders, will be struck by the similarity between this description and the mad description of Communists today.

Any day now, the Supreme Court is expected to hand down its decision in the case of the 11 Communist leaders prosecuted under the Smith Act on the charge of teaching and advocating social truths.

Just as the people in 1800 asserted themselves and restored democracy by destroying the Alien and Sedition Laws, so now they must assert themselves by demanding that the Supreme Court declare both the Smith and McCarran Acts unconstitutional.

They should demand of President Truman that his Government nullify these acts by ending all persecutions under them, and that he take the necessary steps to repeal them.

How France Feels About Eisenhower

By Joseph Starobin

HANGING FROM the fourth story of a typical apartment house on the Rue Alphonse-Karr, a visitor to Paris in the middle of February might have noticed a crude banner, about five feet long. It hung there for quite a few days, in the week just after Gen. Dwight Eisenhower reported on his "mission of peace" in western Europe. It hung there while crowds gathered to read and watch and shake their heads in approval until the local police chief forced the owner to take it down. They are trying to make him move from the apartment, last I heard of it.

And the banner read: "I am against the rearmament of Germany because the Nazis burned my father, my mother, my brother and my three sisters alive! No more new crimes. Sign Against the Rearmament of Germany!"

This is how millions of ordinary French men and women feel—not only about rearming Germany, but about every politician, or general, French or American, who works for rearming Germany.

It takes no "orders from Moscow," no special campaigns of the French Communist Party, no extraordinary mobilization of the "Combattants Pour La Paix et La Liberte"—the French peace movement—to produce such banners from a man's kitchen window.

THE AVERAGE Frenchman is very conscious of his country's history. Like as not, his grandfather fought in 1870. Maybe his father was among the 400,000 slaughtered at Verdun (a battle that is still commemorated each year). And then came the shock and shame of 1940. And then the Resistance which virtually liberated France before Gen. Dwight Eisenhower arrived on the scene in 1944.

No American in Paris—even if he spends most of his time around Harry's American Bar, Maxim's or the American Express on Rue Scribe—can escape the fact that fifty million Frenchmen (actu-



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ally 42 million) are sick and tired of the whole project of war in Europe.

Even when a Frenchman's sympathies and his class position (and there are millions of such people) are with Les Americains, there is absolutely no enthusiasm for what Gen. Dwight Eisenhower will be planning from his St. Germain castle where the Supreme Headquarters of the Atlantic Pact has been established in part of President Vincent Auriol's hunting forest.

EISENHOWER himself was compelled to complain of the lack of enthusiasm for his mission in Paris. The second demonstration on Jan. 24, in which 50,000 Parisians came out and faced 10,000 gendarmes (who arrested 3,300 people) was not only the most militant expression of hostility; the hundreds of thousands who did not demonstrate did not cheer Eisenhower at all.

In fact, when the general returned to Paris the other day, the only paper that published the photo of himself and his wife front page was *Le Populaire*. This is the small Social-Democratic sheet whose complete prostitution to the new occupation of France is so degrading and repulsive.

It is therefore the beginning of all wisdom for our own people to recognize that the American people are being bludgeoned into the barracks and will be sent to the battlefields without a real ally in France.

It is possible to establish military bases in Bordeaux (where American GIs are already treated like leprosy pariahs by the population.) It is possible to take over seven air bases in Morocco and build new ones in Nimes and other cities.

It is possible for "Chip" Bohlen, (the real power of the American Embassy in Paris) to manipulate the long succession of weak French cabinets which come and go like the seasons just the other side of the Seine. It is possible to install Coca-Cola vending machines at the airports and emblazon the Champs-Elysee with advertisements of Hollywood's latest contribution to culture, such as *Annie Get Your Gun* or *Come With the Wind*. It is possible for American Big Business to take over Tunisian oil, to drive the French farm equipment industry into the red; yes, a lot

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ALP Urges Unity to Lick Dewey Dictatorship Bill

Powers to conscript labor and dictate its hours, wages and working conditions would be handed to Gov. Dewey and his defense council under the Dewey dictatorship bill now being jammed through the State legislature in Albany, the American Labor Party charged yesterday.

Declaring that the bill "is being rushed through under a smoke-screen of falsehoods and concealments as to its real aims," the ALP issued an analysis of the measure "as a public service to help defeat the most dangerous single piece of legislation in the history of our state."

The analysis was submitted to every member of the state legislature and is available to the public through ALP headquarters, it was announced by former congressman Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman.

Marcantonio called for "an aroused and alerted citizenry to unite, regardless of political beliefs, in a common effort to defeat the bill which threatens the living standards, the civil liberties and the democratic rights of all New Yorkers."

The analysis, prepared by Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary, says the bill:

- Authorizes the state civil defense commission to "obtain from any public officer and any other person any and all information necessary for civil defense." This provision would be used to subpoena for "fishing expeditions and for intimidation" the "membership books and records of unions, civic, church, veteran, fraternal organizations."
- Empowers the defense council to "recruit, enroll, train and organize persons" for "maximum and efficient production." This section, the ALP charged, would "conscript free American labor, and dictate hours, wages and working conditions."
- Compels small homeowners and tenants to install prescribed devices for so-called "safety from attack." He termed this a scheme "to foist expense upon homeowners and tenants to swell the sales and profiteering of the manufacturers of compulsory gadgets and equipment."
- Lays the groundwork for wholesale graft and corruption by suspending legal requirements in the letting of public contracts. A

Korean Attacks Slow Down MacA Troops

Counterattacks by the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers have slowed down the northward movement of MacArthur's troops on the Central Korean front, according to dispatches yesterday from Tokyo.

A correspondent with the U. S. 8th Army wrote that the Koreans had thrown a series of day and night counterattacks all across central Korea, with the result that there were no major changes in ground positions.

West of Yongdu, the Koreans struck at U. S. 1st Cavalry Division units in a series of counterattacks. In Hoengsong area, the U. S. Marines reported pushing forward.

The Koreans made a successful counterattack four miles east and nine miles southeast of Hoengsong, driving the Syngman Rhee 3rd Division off hill positions and recapturing a ridge overlooking the main road to Pangnim to the east.

The Koreans were reported to have launched a series of heavy assaults against U. S. 2nd Division troops east of this division, moving boldly in daylight six miles north of Haanlung. Haanlung is midway between Hoengsong and Pangnim.

little R.F.C. set-up is in the making for our state."

- Permits prison labor to compete with free labor.
- Authorizes the industrial commissioner to suspend laws for the protection of labor's rights, including minimum wage and maximum hour regulations, child labor bans, industrial safety rules.
- Authorizes suspension of civil

service requirements, the making possible a "field day for political bi-partisan patronage for clubhouse loafers."

The ALP condemned the new bill for a "loyalty" purge of state and local civil service workers as "the evil twin of the dictatorship bill" and called for its "prompt and decisive defeat."

CP SAYS STATE DEMOS CAN BLOCK SALES TAX HIKE

Responsibility for the fate of the proposed sales tax boost in New York City was placed squarely on the shoulders of Democratic State legislative leaders yesterday by the New York State Communist Party.

Senate Minority leader Elmer Quinn and Assembly minority leader Irwin Steingut were told that passage of the tax increase would mean "actual deprivation" for tens of thousands of New York families. The warning was given in a telegram to the two legislative leaders by S. W. Gerson, legislative chairman of the New York

Communist Party.

While the Democrats are in a minority, the Republicans have informed the city authorities that they will not permit the bill to pass unless it has complete bi-partisan support. Hence the Democrats, despite being outnumbered, are in a position to block the bill's passage.

Demanding that "Mayor Impeller and the Democratic leadership stop playing political footsie with Gov. Dewey," the Communist spokesman called for a sharply increased tax program "on those best able to pay—the rich."

Probe Loan of \$1½ Million to Miami Hotel

WASHINGTON, March 4.—How a Chicago punchboard operator managed to swing a \$1,500,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance the operation of a swanky Miami Beach hotel will be investigated tomorrow by a senate subcommittee.

The Saxony Hotel, owned by George D. Sax of Chicago, is the stopping place of many influential Washingtonians. The Senate subcommittee, headed by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) subpoenaed the hotel's records to determine who might have swung the \$1,500,000 loan, turned down at lower RFC levels but okayed in Washington.

Two other large loans to the Sorrento Hotel, another plush Miami Beach resort spot, and the Maxwell Co., a Miami Beach hotel and apartment supply outfit, will be looked into by the Fulbright subcommittee.

RFC examiner Hilton W. Robertson in Washington approved the three loans after they were turned down by lesser RFC officials. Robertson also was the examiner who recommended a controversial loan to the Mapes Hotel which operates a gambling casino in Reno. He will be called tomorrow along with George Glassgold, New York lawyer who represented the three Miami concerns.

A subcommittee spokesman said an investigation of the Mobile (Ala.) Paper Mill Co. is still proceeding. The mill employs the son of Rep. Frank Boykin (D-Ala.), and Reuben E. Hartman, its president, said Boykin was "influential" in swinging a part of \$1,657,000 RFC loan to the company. Hartman said he was forced to sell 40 percent of the company's stock to a group including the congressman's son.

U. S. Bloc Maps Move to Hinder Big 4 Talks

PARIS, March 4.—With the opening of the Big Four Deputy Foreign Ministers conference scheduled for tomorrow, representatives of the U. S., Britain and France were busy today plotting strategy on how to throw a monkey wrench into the proceedings.

Tomorrow's conference was arranged to plan the agenda for a formal Foreign Ministers meeting, called at Soviet insistence to deal primarily with the matter of Germany.

But it was learned from diplomatic circles today that the western representatives intend to demand the inclusion on the agenda of such spurious items as the strength of armies in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

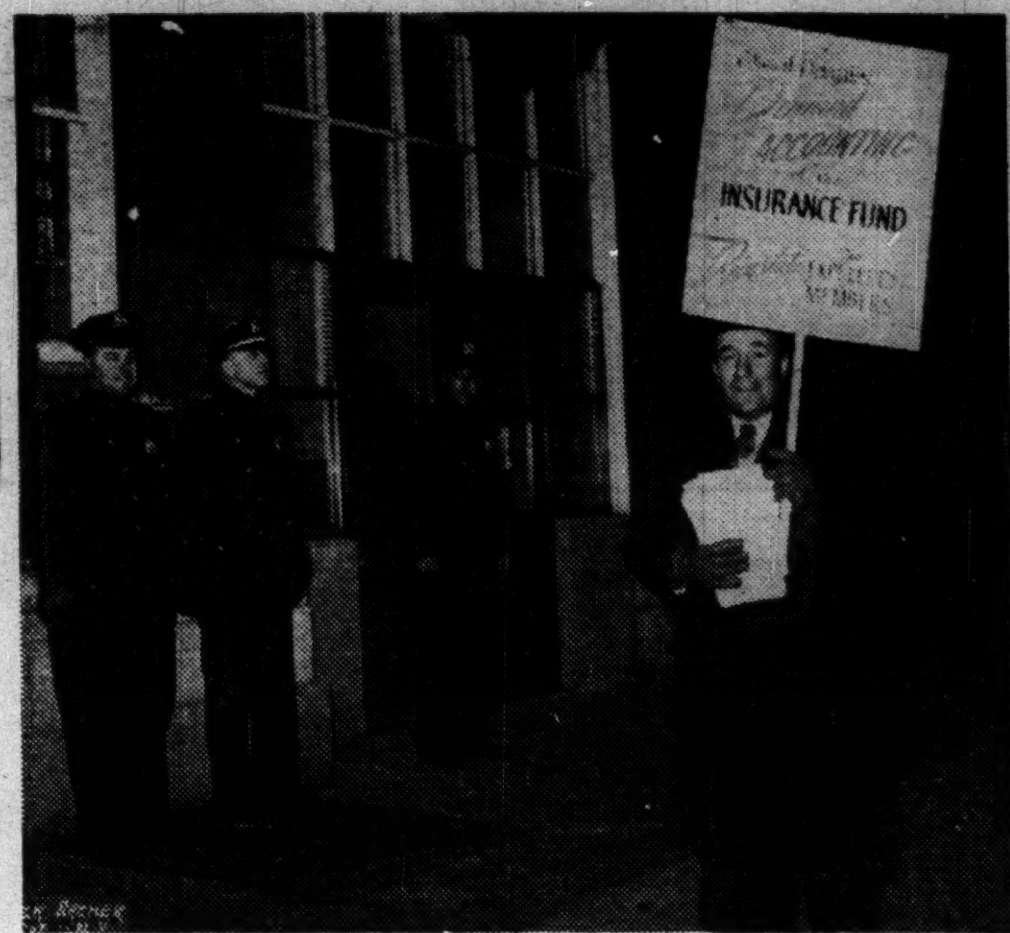
The Soviet Union has not objected to the inclusion of other items but has insisted that Germany must take precedence.

Observers here attached great significance to a report in this morning's New York Times which said that the "U. S. government will continue to urge the West German Federal republic to re-arm despite the conference of the Big Four Foreign ministers deputies in Paris next week."

The Soviet Union has made clear that it considers the remilitarization of Germany, which is in violation of the 1945 Potsdam agreement, as a threat to peace and therefore in need of Big Four talks.

The Big Four deputies meeting tomorrow will, strictly speaking, be only a three power meeting since France at present has no government and therefore no foreign minister or deputy foreign minister.

It will be represented by Alexandre Parodi, a foreign office civil servant. The U. S. representative is Philip D. Jessup, Ambassador at large. Britain will be represented by Ernest Davies, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the Soviet Union by Andrei Gromyko.



Louis Weinstock, former secretary-treasurer, expelled on communism charges from Painters District Council 9 is shown picketing outside the newly opened administration offices of the union's insurance fund to bring attention to his fight for reinstatement and the fact that it was under his rank and file administration that the insurance fund was won. Inside Martin Rarback's clique and employers were having a joint feast. (See story on Page 8).

Promise Transfers To 650 State Workers

Representatives of United Public Workers, Local 2899, protested Friday to Deputy Industrial Commissioner Thomas F. Moore, Jr., against the recent civil service firing

of 650 State Unemployment Service employees. Moore told the delegation, a spokesman said, that "he would do everything in his power to transfer the discharged clerks, stenographers and assistant interviewers to other agencies."

A similar delegation had drawn a promise two weeks ago from Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi that something would be done about the fired workers before March 2. The Friday visit by the union was to collect on the promise.

Union spokesmen say that while state employees with as much as 19 years of permanent employment are being fired, the Republican administration is retaining in jobs provisional and political appointees. Since the union entered the fight for the fired workers, leaders say, a fraction of the fired workers have been re-hired in other agencies with wage reductions up to \$450 a year.

Among the discharged workers are 150 employment interviewers, the highest paid classification. It was pointed out that the state seeks to economize on promised civil service wage raises at the expense of doubling up the work-failing to replace those who leave the service for reasons of their own and dividing up their work

among those workers who are left. This use of pay rises as "bribes," union leaders contend, is coupled with the threat of the loyalty oath procedure against those who fight for better working conditions.

The union reports that of the 300 applications for transfer presented by it, some 74 have been accepted.

Carnegie Fund Sets Up Spies

The Carnegie Foundation revealed yesterday it had made a grant of \$22,500 to study ways of organizing "fifth columns," espionage, sabotage and counter-revolutionary groups, in countries it has designated as "Communist dominated nations."

Charles Dollard, president of the Carnegie Corporation, admitted the appropriation was designed to develop spying within the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and otherwise intervene in the affairs of those countries.

The money, he said, would be used to establish "early identification and support" of spies.

Teachers Union Backs Continued Stoppage of After-School Work

The Delegate Assembly of the Teachers Union, meeting over the weekend, unanimously adopted a motion that teachers be urged "to continue the stoppage of voluntary after-school extracurricular activities, in view of the fact that no salary increase has as yet been granted and nothing in the critical salary situation has as yet been fundamentally altered." At the same time, the resolution reiterated the Union's demand "for a salary schedule of \$4,000-\$7,800."

The action was taken following a report of the public hearing at the Board of Education by Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the union. At its meeting on March 1, the board had approved the report of the Meyer Fact Finding Committee, which proposed a salary scale of \$3,000-\$6,300, with a \$200 differential for teachers holding a master's degree.

Irving Adler, chairman of the union salary committee, pointed out that "instead of restoring the

real wage of 1939, the scale proposed by the Meyer Committee and accepted by the Board of Education downgrades high school and junior high school salaries by amounts ranging up to 18.8 percent."

Mrs. Russell charged that the proposed schedule was "arbitrarily selected" and "dictated not by the principle of restoring the 1939 high school standard and upgrading elementary school salaries to that level, but by considerations of financial expediency." The increases for younger teachers in the scale recommended by the Fact Finding Committee came in for special and bitter attack by delegates.

Abraham Lederman, president of the union, announced that the issue of the extracurricular stoppage will be discussed again at a membership meeting on March 16 at which "any new developments in the matter of actual appropriations by City Hall and Albany will be taken into account."

11 Aussie Unions Ask Truman Save Willie McGee; Court Action Today

Senate to Vote Today on Draft For 18-Year-Olds

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate is scheduled to vote tomorrow on whether to draft youths of 18 into the U. S. armed forces. The vote, which is expected at 2 p.m., will bring to a climax in the upper house the issue which has swamped the federal lawmakers with tons of letters from back home expressing opposition.

The vote will be on whether the new draft age shall be 18 or 18½. Administration forces are confident, after making a straw poll count of noses, that the weak compromise amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse, R., Ore., to fix the age at 18½ will be defeated by a thumping majority.

But the 18-year-old draft bill—urgently demanded by the military top brass—cannot become a law simply by tomorrow's Senate vote. There are at least a dozen other amendments awaiting Senate debate and action.

Senate administration leaders are only "hopeful" the bill will be passed and sent to the House by the end of the week. The controversy is expected to be over the method of building up the great-

est peacetime military power in the nation's history.

When the measure reached the House, it will buck into an amendment there, too. The House Armed Services Committee is working on a bill to draft youths at 18½, and guarantee that they would not go into combat before 19.

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R.-N.Y.), high-ranking GOP member of the House Committee, said today his committee's bill "has a pretty good chance of being accepted as the law." Interviewed on the Gannett News Service Radio Press, Cole also predicted the committee will vote to lower physical and mental draft requirements to the levels of January, 1945. He said this would cut the rejection rate of draftees from a high of 50 percent last October to 22 percent.

In a radio debate with Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey last

(Continued on Page 9)

Protest actions against plans to execute the Negro ex-GI Willie McGee in Laurel, Miss., March 20, took place in various cities throughout the land and abroad during the weekend as attorneys for the Civil Rights Congress prepared to petition the U. S. District Court in Biloxi, Miss., today to halt the legal lynching.

The actions included:

- A cable of protest to President Truman from 11 major Australian trade unions.

- A giant parade and mass meeting Saturday in the heart of the Negro community of Harlem calling on President Truman to save McGee.

- Mass meetings in Boston, Lawrence, Springfield and Lynn, Mass., and in Providence, R. I., where thousands heard Mrs. Rosalie McGee, wife of the doomed man, proclaim her husband's innocence of a charge of raping a white woman. Thousands of petitions demanding McGee's freedom were signed at these meetings.

- Adoption of a resolution by the Society of Friends, Lynn, Mass., calling on President Truman to intervene on McGee's behalf.

- Organization by the Rev. Donald Lothrop, Boston Community Church, of a committee of white religious leaders to aid the McGee campaign.

- Community rallies throughout New York City under the auspices of the American Labor Party. The ALP has issued thousands of eye-stopping posters bearing the slo-

gan: "Willie McGee must not die!"

- A meeting of 100 community, trade union and church leaders in Chicago where plans emerged for a series of mass protest rallies and the collection of 100,000 signatures on petitions calling for McGee's freedom.

- Plans for a large protest mass

meeting, 9th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon, March 10.

John Coe, of Pensacola, Fla., and Bella Abzug, of New York, attorneys retained by the CRC, are scheduled to appear in the Biloxi, Miss., with an application for a

(Continued on Page 9)

SENATE SPURNS PROTESTS ON TROOP SHIPMENTS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Two Senate committees lined up today to brush aside all protests against U. S. troop shipments to Europe and prepared to give President Truman a free hand to send troops around the globe at his whim.

Though the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees have been discussing a resolution by Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R.-Neb) which would bar troop shipments, the 26 committee members have perverted the discussion into a build-up for unlimited troop shipments to an international army headed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

To get around the constitutional bars requiring Congress to declare wars, the administration is pressing a resolution expressing

"the sense of the Senate" that six divisions be committed to Eisenhower's army. The resolution would not have the force of law.

The committees will vote on the issue this week before sending it to the Senate. Some Republican opposition is expected, but the opposition has been limited to a cream-puff battle on whether to limit the amount of troops to be transported to Eisenhower's army. Some GOP senators also want the administration's resolution sent to the House to be accorded the force of law.

Jefferson and McCarran

An Editorial

IN THESE DAYS of Smith Act persecutions and McCarran Laws, the ruling circles of our country would prefer that we forget that this week marks the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as president of the United States.

That is because Jefferson's victory marked the burial of the infamous Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798.

These laws had proclaimed it a crime to challenge the foreign policies of the existing reactionary government—headed by John Adams but dominated by Alexander Hamilton, chief advocate of royalty.

But the people, under Jefferson, organized themselves into democratic societies. They defeated the conspiracy to turn the land to monarchy. They put an end to the Alien and Sedition Laws. They would have saved the nation immense suffering for the next 150 years had they also ended the pernicious practice of slavery and rid the country of the feudal land system in the South.

Like the infamous laws of 1798, the McCarran Law and the persecution of the 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act have arisen out of the effort of the present reactionary government to suppress all opposition to its program of war.

AS IN THE CASE of the Alien and Sedition Laws, the Smith and McCarran Acts charge the leaders and organizers of this opposition and war imperialism with being advocates of "force and violence," and "foreign agents."

Note, for instance, how the late literary historian, Vernon L. Parrington, described the attitude of the Hamiltonians toward the rising Jeffersonian movement:

"The Federalists fell upon the democrats with gusto. They denounced the infidel French mobocracy and its American offspring. They declaimed against 'secret organizations,' imputing to them every evil known to Satan; the democratic clubs were called 'demoniacal clubs,' 'nurseries of sedition,' 'hotbeds of atheism,' 'spawn of faction'; and common decency required they be put down with a strong hand. In short, most eminent Federalists joined heartily in the silly work of turning the country into a bedlam."

Such was the atmosphere in which the Alien and Sedition Laws were passed.

ANYONE READING the Smith and McCarran Laws, or the ravings of the stool-pigeon perjurers who were persecution witnesses at the trial of the 11 Communist leaders, will be struck by the similarity between this description and the mad description of Communists today.

Any day now, the Supreme Court is expected to hand down its decision in the case of the 11 Communist leaders prosecuted under the Smith Act on the charge of teaching and advocating social truths.

Just as the people in 1800 asserted themselves and restored democracy by destroying the Alien and Sedition Laws, so now they must assert themselves by demanding that the Supreme Court declare both the Smith and McCarran Acts unconstitutional.

They should demand of President Truman that his Government nullify these acts by ending all persecutions under them, and that he take the necessary steps to repeal them.

How France Feels About Eisenhower

By Joseph Starobin

HANGING FROM the fourth story of a typical apartment house on the Rue Alphonse-Karr, a visitor to Paris in the middle of February might have noticed a crude banner, about five feet long. It hung there for quite a few days, in the week just after Gen. Dwight Eisenhower reported on his "mission of peace" in western Europe. It hung there while crowds gathered to read and watch and shake their heads in approval until the local police chief forced the owner to take it down. They are trying to make him move from the apartment, last I heard of it.

And the banner read:

"I am against the rearmament of Germany because the Nazis burned my father, my mother, my brother and my three sisters alive! No more new crimes. Sign Against the Rearmament of Germany!"

This is how millions of ordinary French men and women feel—not only about rearming Germany, but about every politician, or general, French or American, who works for rearming Germany.

It takes no "orders from Moscow," no special campaigns of the French Communist Party, no extraordinary mobilization of the "Combattants Pour La Paix et La Liberte"—the French peace movement—to produce such banners from a man's kitchen window.

THE AVERAGE Frenchman is very conscious of his country's history. Like as not, his grandfather fought in 1870. Maybe his father was among the 400,000 slaughtered at Verdun (a battle that is still commemorated each year). And then came the shock and shame of 1940. And then the Resistance which virtually liberated France before Gen. Dwight Eisenhower arrived on the scene in 1944.

No American in Paris—even if he spends most of his time around Harry's American Bar, Maxim's or the American Express on Rue Scribe—can escape the fact that fifty million Frenchmen (actu-



Western Europe Today

ally 42 million) are sick and tired of the whole project of war in Europe.

Even when a Frenchman's sympathies and his class position (and there are millions of such people) are with Les Americains, there is absolutely no enthusiasm for what Gen. Dwight Eisenhower will be planning from his St. Germain castle where the Supreme Headquarters of the Atlantic Pact has been established in part of President Vincent Auriol's hunting forest.

EISENHOWER himself was compelled to complain of the lack of enthusiasm for his mission in Paris. The second demonstration on Jan. 24, in which 50,000 Parisians came out and faced 10,000 gendarmes (who arrested 3,300 people) was not only the most militant expression of hostility; the hundreds of thousands who did not demonstrate did not cheer Eisenhower at all.

In fact, when the general returned to Paris the other day, the only paper that published the photo of himself and his wife front page was Le Populaire. This is the small Social-Democratic sheet whose complete prostitution to the new occupation of France is so degrading and repulsive.

It is therefore the beginning of all wisdom for our own people to recognize that the American people are being bludgeoned into the barracks and will be sent to the battlefields without a real ally in France.

It is possible to establish military bases in Bordeaux (where American GIs are already treated like leprosy pariahs by the population.) It is possible to take over seven air bases in Morocco and build new ones in Nimes and other cities.

It is possible for "Chip" Bohlen, (the real power of the American Embassy in Paris) to manipulate the long succession of weak French cabinets which come and go like the seasons just the other side of the Seine. It is possible to install Coca-Cola vending machines at the airports and emblazon the Champs-Elysee with advertisements of Hollywood's latest contribution to culture, such as Annie Get Your Gun or Gone With the Wind. It is possible for American Big Business to take over Tunisian oil, to drive the French farm equipment industry into the red; yes, a lot

(Continued on Page 6)

90 on Faculty of Chicago U. Urge Recognition of China

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

CHICAGO.—Ninety University of Chicago faculty members have called on President Truman to recognize the People's Republic of China and to seek talks with China. Other Chicago area signers, including 15 at Roosevelt College and 15 at Illinois Institute of Technology, were among the 93 additional faculty members from 44 universities throughout the country

ORDERED TO KOREA, KILLS HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

A 29-year-old Negro navy man on duty in Alaska killed himself and his attractive young wife last week after he was ordered to Korea, it was revealed yesterday by the Baltimore Afro-American.

In Kodiak, Alaska, Clarence Ghoshon, second-class boatswain's mate, shot three bullets from a 22-calibre automatic into 27-year-old Minnie Edna Ghoshon, his bride of one year, and then shot himself in the chest. Kodiak police found both bodies last Sunday, according to the Afro-American dispatch.

Ghoshon, a native of Arkansas, had been stationed at the Naval Air Station in Anacostia, Va., just outside of Washington. It was while stationed there in 1949 that he met and married the woman he killed.

Friends say that the couple were devoted to each other and had written letters expressing longing to be back home. The order to go to Korea, in addition to the homesickness they were suffering, it seems, was more than young Ghoshon could take.

who joined the U. of C. signers in an Open Letter to the President. The letter was released Friday by the University of Chicago Faculty-Graduate Committee for Peace. The text of the letter follows:

"Dear Mr. President:
"Peaceful solution of the Far Eastern crisis would be a major achievement toward insuring world peace. The extent of China's legitimate security interests in this situation is such that no course which fails to take it into account is likely to point toward peace.

"You have indicated that our government is prepared to join talks with the People's Republic of China provided that the latter is 'willing to enter into honest negotiations.' (Radio address, Dec. 15, 1950) But one should not be surprised if the Chinese continue to discount America's professions of sincerity so long as America refuses recognition to their government and opposes its seating in the United Nations. We believe America ought to seek talks with China and facilitate them by giving all possible evidences of good faith.

"In particular, if the United States genuinely wants successful negotiations, it must treat the other party to those negotiations as sovereign and equal. We therefore respectfully call upon you to recognize the government of the People's Republic of China.

"Negotiation with Communist China may well be crucial for preventing world war. Recognition can open new paths—paths to just and honorable settlements and to the achievement of peace in the Orient."

Among the 183 signers of the Open Letter were:

University of Chicago
Edith Abbott, Dean Emeritus and Professor, Social Service Administration; Russell Becker, Dean of Students, University College; Millard A. Binyon, Associate Professor, Humanities (College); Harlan M. Blake, Acting Dean, University College; Robert G. Bloch, Professor, Medicine; Herbert Blumer, Professor, Sociology; Anton J. Carlson, Professor Emeritus, Philosophy; Rudolf Carnap, Professor, Philosophy.

Also, Dora Goldstine, Associate Professor, Social Service Administration; Philip H. Gray, Assistant Professor, Humanities (College); Melville S. Green, Assistant Professor, Natural Sciences (College);

Lester Guttman, Assistant Professor, Institute for the Study of Metals; Robert J. Havighurst, Professor, Education.

Also, William N. Hawley, Dean of Students, Divinity School; Frances Henne, Associate Professor, Graduate Library School; Bert F. Hoselitz, Associate Professor, Social Sciences; William Karush, Assistant Professor, Mathematics (College); H. G. Landau, Assistant Professor, Mathematical Biology.

Geraldine Light, Asst. Prof., Surgery; Ralph S. Lillie, Professor Emeritus, Physiology; Barnard M. Loomer, Dean and Associate Professor, Divinity School; Hans J. Morgenthau, Professor, Political Science; Charles Arthur Nelson, Director of Liberal Arts Programs, University College; Charles W. Nelson, Assistant Professor, Sociology; Victor Obenhaus, Assistant Professor, Federated Theological Faculty; William Fielding Ogburn, Distinguished Service Professor, Sociology.

Albert E. Barnott, Professor, New Testament, Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Georgia; Cyrus P. Barnum, Jr., Associate Professor, Physiological Chemistry, U. of Minnesota; Howard K. Beale, Professor, History, U. of Wisconsin; Irwin R. Beiler, Visiting Professor, Religion, U. of Miami; Aaron Bell, Assistant Professor, Politics, Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, N.Y.; Theodore Brameld, Professor, Educational Philosophy, New York University.

Thomas I. Emerson, professor, Yale Law School; Henry Pratt Fairchild, Professor Emeritus, N. Y. University; R. D. Feild, Professor, Fine Arts, Tulane University; Joseph F. Fletcher, Professor, Ethics, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; Royal Wilbur, France, Professor, Economics, Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.; Robert Worth Frank, Jr., Asst. Prof., English, Ill. Inst. of Tech., Chicago; Harold A. Freeman, Professor, Economic, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; E. Franklin Frazier, Professor, Sociology, Howard University, Washington.

James J. Gibson, Professor, Psychology, Cornell University; Louis Goodman, Professor, Pharmacology, U. of Utah College of Medicine; Joseph Hackman, Assoc. Prof., Economics, Roosevelt College, Chicago; C. H. Hamlin, Professor, Social Science—Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, N. C.; Harrison L. Harley, Professor and Chairman, Psychology, Simmons College, Boston; Stewart C. Harvey, Asst. Prof., Pharmacology, U. of Utah; A. A. Hilkevitch, Asst. Prof., Psychiatry, Chicago Medical School; Ernest L. Hixson, Asst. Dean of Students, Ill. Institute of Technol., Chicago; Richard J. Hooker, Professor, History—Roosevelt College, Chicago; C. E. Hutchinson, Professor and Director of Graduate Studies, Zoology, Yale U.; Mervin Jules, Assoc. Prof., Art, Smith College; Willard A. Kerr, Assoc. Prof., Psychology, Ill. Institute of Tech., Chicago; Scott Keyes, Asst. Prof., Economics—Pennsylvania State College; Winston L. King, Assoc. Prof., Philosophy and Religion, Grinnell College, Iowa.

Robert S. Lynd, Professor, Sociology, Columbia University; Curtis D. MacDougal, Professor, Journalism, Northwestern University; Breadus Mitchell, Professor, Economics, Rutgers University; Philip Morrison, Assoc. Prof. Physics, Cornell U.; Arthur W. Munk, Professor, Philosophy and Religion, Wesley College; Skillman E. Myers, Philosophy and Religion, Goddard College; Mark Nickerson, Assoc. Prof., Pharmacology, U. of Utah; R. H. Norton, Assoc. Prof., History, Grinnell College, Iowa.

E. A. Park, Professor Emeritus, Pediatrics, Johns Hopkins University; John H. Reedy, Asst. Prof., International Economics, Pennsylvania State College; Theodore Rosebury, Assoc. Prof., Bacteriology, Columbia University; Frederick L. Schuman, Professor, Political Science, Williams College; P. A. Sorokin, director and professor, Social Relations, Harvard University; Bernhard J. Stern, Lecturer, Sociology, Columbia University.

(Departments are listed for purposes of identification only.)

Called 'Communist' for Signing FEPC Petition

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Her signature to a petition for a Fair Employment Practices Act, brought upon a state official here the charge of being a "Communist." Rep. Bush Mims, of Miller County, chairman of a legislative committee investigating the Child Welfare Department, made the charge against Miss Loretta Chappell, who heads the department, after discovering her name on a petition circulated in the state for an FEPC law.

Mims, after accusing the welfare head of "communism," felt sure of his grounds in connecting anti-Soviet and anti-Negro hysteria

against one of his victims. "I waive whatever immunity I might have," he asserted during the investigation, "and if you don't like what I say you can take it to court."

Miss Chappell denied the charge of "Communism." She had signed the FEPC petition, she said, because it was one of the laws "requested by the President of our country."

L. A. Painters Rap Wage Freeze

LOS ANGELES, March 4.—AFL Painters District Council delegates here voted to send wires to President Harry Truman and to all Los Angeles county congressmen making these demands:

- That the freeze order against workers' wages be rescinded by the administration.
- That prices be rolled back to pre-Korean war levels.

- That big business profits be taxed more heavily, not the wages of working people.

The council concurred in these proposals as originally brought to the floor in a resolution from Hollywood Painters Local 5.

Other Painter locals were taking similar steps to beat the freeze, prick the inflation balloon and put the tax burden where it belongs.

Los Angeles 'Little McCarran' Law Voided on Appeal in California Court

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

By Jack Young

LOS ANGELES. — Los Angeles county's "Little McCarran" ordinance was declared unconstitutional and a "futile gesture" in a unanimous opinion released by the appellate department of the Superior Court. The opinion knocking out the ordinance was written by Judge Edward T. Bishop. Judges Hartley Shaw and Jess E. Stephens concurred.

It is expected that the decision will carry with it to oblivion the carbon copy ordinances adopted by Los Angeles City, Long Beach and other smaller cities in the county during last year's red-baiting hysteria engendered around the McCarran Act in Congress.

The judges held that the "Little

McCarran" measure was not only unconstitutional but that "compliance with the ordinance would amount to a virtual confession that the registrant had violated the so-called Criminal Syndicalism Act."

The ruling was made in the cases of Henry Steinberg and Mrs. La Rue McCormick. They were arrested last September on charges of failure to register under the ordinance as members of a Communist organization.

Demurrers protesting that the law violated the Bill of Rights were filed by defense attorneys Ben Margolis and John McTernan.

On the basis of these demurrers, the law was first found unconstitutional by Justice of the Peace Myer B. Marion in the Steinberg case and by Justice of the Peace Stanley Moffatt in the McCormick case.

(The third person arrested, Gus Brown, business agent of the United Furniture Workers, was held for trial by lame duck Justice of the Peace Eldred E. Wolford. Wolford's successor, Justice John K. Otis granted a postponement of the trial pending the appellate department decision.)

The Steinberg and McCormick cases were carried to the appellate department of the Superior Court by District Attorney William E. Simpson and Deputy District Attorneys Jere J. Sullivan and Ralph F. Bagley.

"WITHOUT VALIDITY"

"We have reached the conclusion that the ordinance violates the principle written into the Bill of Rights of the Federal Constitution, which is 'found in the constitution of ever ystate in the country,' and which is given this expression in section

13, Article I, of our state constitution: 'No person shall . . . be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself.'

"It inevitably follows that we find the ordinance to be without validity and, as a consequence, hold that the dismissals of the complaints based upon it were proper.

"The protection intended applies even before the commencement of a criminal case and secures one who may reasonably be expected to be a defendant from furnishing ammunition to be used against him."

The judges scored the county law for giving "not a definition but a characterization" of an alleged "world-wide revolutionary movement."

After defining the state's Criminal Syndicalism Act and stating that registering under the county

law would be a "virtual confession" of violating it, the judges said:

"... it is not at all fanciful that any member of a Communist organization, as defined by the ordinance, may find himself under indictment for violating . . . the Criminal Syndicalism Act."

"The one fact essential to the successful proof of his guilt may well be the fact of his membership in an organization whose illegal activities are known. In such event, the defendant's registration would serve to furnish an important link in the prosecution."

"Perhaps the activities of the defendant will be known, but the identity of the group with whom he has conspired will be the missing link. It may be that the facts establishing the venue will be those the prosecution needs."

Tenants Rally Tonite Meyer \$750 Plan Leaves At Golden Gate Hall School Crisis Unsolved

The New York Tenant and Consumer Councils will hold a rally tonight at 8:30 p.m. at the Golden Gate Ballroom in Harlem. The speakers will be: John Elmore, executive secretary, Brooklyn Council; Eleanor Bartee, director Bronx Council; William Stanley, secretary-treasurer, Harlem Council; Beatrice Steinberg, executive secretary, Queens Council; Estelle Quinn, director, Manhattan Council, and Sol Salz, executive secretary N. Y. Tenant and Consumers.

The program to be acted upon includes Federal Rent Control to include New York State; Don't-Buy-Meat Week March 6-13; a rollback of prices 15 percent below June 15 levels; continuation and extension of low cost building program, and no increased rentals for New York tenants.

Ben Davis Leads Jenkins Mourners

By John Hudson Jones

Speaking at the funeral of Dorothy Jenkins, Negro woman Communist leader who died of cancer last Thursday, Benjamin J. Davis blamed her untimely death at the

age of 33 on the capitalists who profit from wars, jimcrow ghettos and racism. "We have to hold the war-makers responsible," Davis declared Saturday morning to the bereaved family and hundreds of mourners in Mount Olivet Baptist Church, "for the death of Dorothy Jenkins and other untold thousands representing the flower of Negro and white workers and youth."

As chairman of the Harlem

Communist Party, Davis told of his long friendship and association with Miss Jenkins: "She had qualities we must all learn to apply. She was a fighter, a worker; she was modest and honest. And she never forgot the West Indian people from which she sprang."

While the funeral services went on, a constantly changing Negro and white honor guard attended the bier that was surrounded by floral sprays which stretched across the auditorium.

Henry Winston, C. P. national administrative secretary, said of Miss Jenkins: "She symbolized the ceaseless devotion of the true Communist fighter," carrying on "the fight begun by Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth."

CURES, NOT WARS

Claudia Jones, secretary of the C. P. woman's commission, indicted the "capitalist system that takes the country's wealth for weapons of death rather than use the wealth to find the cause and cure of diseases that took from us our dear comrade and countless others."

Esther Cantor, speaking for the N. Y. County C. P. Committee, joined with Miss Jones and added: "She has left us the richest years of her life from which we can learn."

There were sobs throughout the auditorium as Laura Duncan sang "No More Auction Block for Me," and "Beloved Comrade."

Speaking through sobs and tears, Mrs. Beatrice G. Halloran related how during her last hours

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The school crisis is no closer to solution than it was almost a year ago, when the city's high school teachers dropped all voluntary after-school activity in protest over inadequate salaries. The angry temper of all other teachers over the continued stalling by

city and state authorities has not abated either.

UE Asks Unity of Labor to Fight Wage Freeze

A fight of all labor against the Administration's wage freezing and price and tax raising should follow the withdrawal of labor's representatives from war mobilization agencies, the United Electrical Workers declared yesterday.

Calling the withdrawal a "long overdue action," UE said the AFL and CIO's boycott of the war agencies "is the first step in protecting the welfare of working people. 'The union said the war agency jobs handed to labor representatives were 'created to camouflage big business' drive against the people.'"

UE maintained that "labor in America must unite its forces to protect itself in the face of big business who is using the war situation to squeeze working people against the wall while squeezing the last penny of profits from their pockets."

UE suggested that the walkout of labor officials from the war mobilization agencies "should be followed by a fight of all labor against the administration program to freeze wages, raise prices, tax workers, all for the benefit of big business."

The union said it had been "violently attacked" because it had opposed the "manipulation of our nation's economy by big business for its own profits and against the welfare of the American people."

Form Dora Lifshitz Defense Committee

Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union were yesterday urged by the newly organized Defense Committee for Dora Lifshitz to join it in defense of one who has been a union member for over 40 years and is now threatened with deportation.

"Dora Lifshitz, a dressmaker, now a member of Local 22, ILGWU, was a builder and officer of the union for many years in Los Angeles, Chicago and Philadelphia," the committee points out.

Finally, the Meyer Fact Finding Committee, set up by the Board last summer, has come forward with recommendations for an average \$750 salary increase (some getting less and some getting nothing). Last Thursday the Board of Education gave a polite okay to the plan, and even more politely called on the Board of Estimate to provide \$7,100,000 immediately so that the plan might go into effect April 1.

In addition, it suggested to the Director of the Budget to add some \$28,000,000 to the Board of Education's 1951-52 budget to make possible the recommended increases.

Whether any of the polite recommendations by the Board will be taken up by the Board of Estimate or the Budget Director remains to be seen.

Gov. Dewey's Moore Commission on teacher salaries has come forward with a plan even lower than the Meyer committee's suggestions.

NO PLEA TO DEWEY

In its proposals for increased funds, the Board of Education failed to call upon the Governor and State Legislature for sufficient state funds to finance a basic revision in the salary schedule.

Teachers and parent spokesmen at the Board hearing Thursday urged the body to put up a vigorous fight in behalf of its own demands.

By its endorsement of the Meyer Committee report, the Board of Education had hoped it could entice the high school teachers to resume their voluntary after-school activities. However, spokesmen for the High School Teachers Association at the Board's public hearing on Thursday made it clear that their members were unsatisfied with the Meyer proposals, which offered the teachers a \$3,000 to \$6,300 scale with a \$200 differential for a Masters Degree or its equivalent.

While some teacher groups were willing to settle for the Meyer report, many indicated their dissatisfaction. The Teachers Union urged the Board to adopt a scale of \$4,000 to \$7,800 and "then go out crusading to get sufficient funds to finance this schedule."

With the exception of the High School Teachers Association, the groups applauded the recommendations of the Meyer committee for a single salary schedule. Teachers' groups also lauded compensation of substitutes on the same basis as regular teachers, and establishment of grievance procedure.

However, the failure to propose an adequate salary scale leaves the great majority of the teachers unsatisfied. For years they have been given the runaround.

Unless the Board puts up a militant fight (and stop threatening the high school teachers because of their stoppage) and the city and state administrations provide sufficient funds for decent salaries in terms of present-day prices, the crisis in the schools remains explosive.

Misery, Here Is Your Hilliard

Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard yesterday boasted that he saved the city \$2,383,127 during the half year of his "scab work plan."

The way he achieved this "saving" was by throwing relief clients off the rolls, increasing the misery of countless New Yorkers.

As for himself, Hilliard will soon be moving from his \$15,000 yearly post to the \$25,000 a year job as executive director of the Welfare Council.

Hallinan to Talk At Lawyer Guild Lunch Here

Vincent Hallinan of the San Francisco Bar, who represented Harry Bridges and his co-defendants in their recent trial, will be guest of the City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild at a luncheon Wednesday, March 7 at 12:30 at the Midston House, Madison Ave. and 38 St.

Hallinan has just returned from a two months' trip to England and France and he will make some interesting observations concerning the attitude of Europeans to the world situation and particularly to the United States. He will be the only speaker. While in London, Hallinan addressed the Haldane Society, the British progressive bar association on the subject, "The Right of Advocacy."

Patterson Tells Students People Can Save McGee

A student rally in New York University yesterday heard William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, call for mass action of the people to save the 36-year-old Negro Willie McGee from execution on March 20 in Mississippi's electric chair.

Patterson was a speaker at the second day's session of a Negro History Week Festival in the NYU LaGuardia Hall. The festival, held under auspices of the School of Education's delegation to the National Students Association, heard Mrs. Esslanda Robeson of the Council on African Affairs and Sidney Reisberg, a member of the university faculty, speak on contributions of the Negro people to progress in America.

Patterson, who was introduced to the students by Jim Warren, student chairman of the meeting, urged a mighty unity "of white and black to wipe out the moral and political degeneracy" which led to the execution of the Martinsville Seven and the planned legal lynching of McGee.

"You will win Martinsville cases by actions of the people," he declared. "We'll never save Willie

McGee, never save the Trenton Six, without demonstrations. There must be delegations to Washington, delegations to the South . . . The government has the responsibility to enforce its Constitution."

The indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for refusing to register the American Peace Center, which he headed, as a foreign agency, was denounced by Patterson as "an act of terror, one of the greatest crimes committed against the Negro in America."

"You have to get to take part in the fight around that man," Patterson told the students.

Patterson discussed the role of the Negro in American history from the time the first slaves were brought here and through their labor created the first accumulation of wealth which was appropriated by the white masters. He told how for 332 years the Negro has

"reached his hand out for unity with white America" and how white America refused to accept that hand "because it has accepted false white supremacy."

"If the Negro is denied any phase of democracy," Patterson said, "all Americans are thereby made more insecure."

The walls of LaGuardia Hall was bedecked with paintings and drawings by outstanding Negro artists. James McDonald, folk singer and representative of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, entertained with a group of songs.

Wednesday's session of the festival heard Lindsay White, chairman of the New York Chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People; Dr. Herbert Aptheker, historian; Langston Hughes, poet and Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologist.

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Around the Globe

By
Joseph
Starobin

(Continued from Page 3)

more is possible in France whose ruling class has a long experience in selling out the country to stronger imperialisms.

BUT IT IS PURE illusion (as Herbert Hoover seems to be realizing) to think that French young men, who have been dying for four years in Indo-China by the thousands after their elder brothers endured the 1940 defeat and the Nazi occupation, are going to fight alongside the American GI and a renazified Wehrmacht.

It is not only the most conscious peace forces who are resisting in France: those who have already collected 3,000,000 signatures against German rearmament.

There is a large body of French opinion which signed the Stockholm Appeal and has been hesitating to sign the new petition, which nevertheless opposes the whole position in which France is being placed under the Atlantic Pact.

The so-called "neutralists" express part of this enormous sentiment. Almost every week *Le Monde* (more or less the N. Y. Times of France) publishes articles by its editor, Hubert Beuve-Mery, under the pseudonym of Sirius; these articles, together with those of many other contributors, express fears and doubts and opposition to war.

FOR EXAMPLE, Maurice Duverger in the Feb. 1, 1951 *Le Monde* discusses the problem of Atlantic Pact strategy in case of war in Europe. He makes a few points which are ABC to every Frenchman.

If a war is going to be defensive, he says, then under modern conditions it must be a defense in depth. France might conceivably be defended against a supposed Soviet attack if the defense were at least on the Elbe River (the west-east zone of demarcation). To hold the Rhine, central and preferably eastern Germany must be the battleground.

But this, admits Duverger, is unacceptable to the Germans. If western Europe doesn't care to be expendable for the Americans, certainly the Germans, he says, don't care to be expendable for the French!

But if this defensive strategy means that the war will be fought in France—which is unacceptable to the French—what about an offensive strategy? asks Duverger. That implies a "preventive war" against the Soviet Union and presupposes enormous land forces. But a "preventive war"—namely an attack on the USSR—completely undermines what is supposed to be the chief argument for the Atlantic Pact, namely, that it is merely defensive. So that won't do either. This says Duverger, is the dilemma.

ALONG COME the American generals with a two-fold advice. On the one hand, they promise to build such an overwhelming land force as to make sure that the fighting will be over in the East. But this requires a German Army (once before beaten in the East) and it requires an American army of occupation, plus the conversion of the weak and diseased economies of western Europe to war. That would be an intolerable burden. Even so—there's no certainty of victory.

On the other hand Walter Lippmann has been advising and some generals have been saying that Atlantic Pact strategy must rely on an overwhelming air force which would supposedly bomb the hell out of the USSR and its allies.

But western Europeans stand back at this agast. For they reason that the USSR can repay air warfare in kind, moreover, bombing the USSR doesn't necessarily decide a land warfare in western Europe.

It is more probable that the American Air Force would very soon be bombing western Europe as much as the USSR itself, and thus turn the whole continent into a shambles—exactly as has been done in Korea.

This causes such a profound revolution in France that it stimulates a demand for a peaceful settlement with the USSR, or neutrality. And this demand goes beyond, as I have indicated, that solid one-third of the people, based on the working-class which is Communist by conviction.

And this brings me to a second piece: the impact of Korea on western Europe, which has been far more profound than we in the United States realize.

President Truman probably thought he was praising Gen. Dwight Eisenhower when he suggested that "Ike" would be the "MacArthur of Europe." Actually, that just about cooked Eisenhower's goose in Europe.

For MacArthur is as hated and feared an American general in Europe as any Nazi ever was. For MacArthur means that Europe shall become another Korea. On that—more tomorrow.

Letters from Readers

The Packinghouse Wage Situation

CHICAGO.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Through an unfortunate print shop error, one sentence was left out of my article in the Feb. 26 issue dealing with the packinghouse wage situation.

This sentence explained the "bracket" increment above the 9-cents - across - the - board contained in the Feb. 11 agreement signed by the meat packing unions with the packers.

"The bracket" provides for a graduated additional increase for 30 classifications of workers above the base rate of \$1.26 an hour. The classifications are spaced at 3-cent intervals.

Thus the \$1.26 worker would receive the additional 9-cents and nothing more under the bracket adjustment. The worker who now gets \$1.29 would get the 9 cents plus ½ cent under the bracket. At the top of the scale, the \$2.16 worker would get the 9 cents plus 15 cents under the bracket provision.

The article pointed out that this feature of the new agreement was objectionable because (a) it widens the wage gap between skilled and semi-skilled workers thus creating divisive factors among the workers; (b) it discriminates against Negro and Mexican workers especially since they are, in the main, in the lower wage classifications; (c) it discriminates against the women workers who are only paid in the lowest eight of the 30 classifications and are already victimized by a "female differential" of approximately 11½ cents an hour.

However, the article also pointed to "the necessity for putting over the agreement as a whole" at this time, and that the bracket issue should be noted for eventual solution.

JIM KELLER.

Labor's Stake in The McGee Fight

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I used to agree with Pete Swim and other reactionaries that cases of police brutality and legal lynchings of Negroes had no place on the agenda of a union meeting because such things were not "union business." Now I know better.

A few years ago the unions of Laurel, Miss., were held up as the best example of fine Negro-white unity—the sort of unity—the sort of unity that makes company bosses sit up and take notice.

We also heard about the picket lines of Martinsville, Va., with Negro and white workers side by side fighting for the rights of all. Their strikers' caravans, Negro and white in the same car, traveled about to tell union members in other places their story of unified resistance to the profit-greedy bosses.

There is nothing like seeing Negro and white workers sticking together and making a few demands to make the bosses feel that the Negroes are getting "too uppity and something must be done to put them in their place." There is no reason that the blood-thirsty bosses who made up the juries and courts of Laurel and Martinsville chose the particular men they did choose to die. It could have been anybody. Just as long as they scared the people, split the Negroes and whites and put a stop to effective union demands.

Willie McGee must not die! If he is saved, the Negro and white workers will have more

courage to unite in fighting for their rights. Without such solidarity no union in the South can exist.

MRS. J. W. S.

Slander On NBC

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The NBC program, "Counter-Spy," of Feb. 8 reached a new low in anti-Communist slander.

The program portrayed members of the Communist Party, USA (the Party was mentioned by name) as carrying out Party policy by tormenting ex-Communists, bombing homes and murdering little children. The incredible half-hour wound up with a member of the Un-American Committee making an official-sounding high-pressure appeal to all ex-Communist to write in and confess al to the Un-Americans.

The Carolina District of the Communist Party has written to the local NBC outlet demanding time to reply to the libels.

Perhaps other readers would like to protest to the Gulf Oil Co. which made this fascist filth possible, by writing to them (care of NBC, New York).

—JUNIOUS SCALES.

Bradley Proclaims Aim

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We hear so much about the great need for weapons and planes, bombs and armies—for defense.

Today the newscaster announced that the "great minds" in Washington insist that "a long range striking airforce should be given first priority as a defense measure." (Verbatim, WQXR, 1 p.m., 22 Feb. '51.) A striking air-force for defense?

Well, Bradley let us know that he is interested in offense and not defense, as they all so wildly proclaim. In outlining our "needs," Bradley pointedly proclaimed an "overwhelming, offensive force" as our final aim! (See headline in New York Times 23 Jan., 1951, Page 1.)

Of course we are under no illusion no should anyone be. The aim is aggressive, offensive illusion nor should anyone be. war and we, the American people, must do everything in our power to prevent it. As Justice Douglass said recently, in a buried item in the inner pages of the N. Y. Times, the United States policy is "leading our country to disaster."

Let us mobilize for peace with renewed energy and spread the truth far and wide among our people.

—V. M.

Another \$5 Contribution

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed is a \$5 bill for the Daily Worker drive.

Here is to a successful drive!

—Two Constant Readers.

Writing Life of Vito Marcantonio

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am engaged in writing an authorized biography of Vito Marcantonio. I would appreciate hearing, in writing or by phone, from any of your readers who have information, anecdotes, correspondence, clippings or other materials that would be of value to me in this work. My address is 545 W. 164 St. and my phone number is LO. 8-4369.

—WILLIAM MANDEL.

(Press Roundup will be resumed tomorrow)

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

The Crack in Murray's Steel Curtain

THE RECENT POLL conducted by the Lorain Labor Leader, organ of the 12,000-member Local 1104 of the United Steelworkers of America in the Lorain, O., National Tube plant, is a noteworthy example of the way trade union peace sentiment is breaking through the rightwing iron curtain in the labor movement.

The results, as already published in this paper, showed 71 percent for withdrawal from Korea; 80 percent against dropping of atom bombs and 78 percent against the draft of 18-year-olds. Other replies gave similar evidence of opposition to the Truman war program although they revealed confusion and the influence of the Hoover line. Fifty percent of the replies opposed continuance of the Marshall Plan-type expenditures.



We have already noted how the elections in Ford Local 600 resulted in a strong refutation of the pro-war redbaiting line of the pro-Reuther administration of that union. But the poll in the steel local, it seems to me, is an even more significant example of a developing trend. There is no strong and long-established progressive movement in Local 1104 as there is in Ford Local 600.

The mere conduct of the poll in 1104 was an affront to the administration of Philip Murray and his bureaucratic machine over the million-strong union. In Murray's union, the locals are expected to take the policy statements of their national heads for granted. When Murray personally takes a stand on an issue, it is rubber-stamped without question by his general executive board.

A STATEMENT by Murray or the GEB is considered law for the affiliated locals. Only a few locals with strong progressive influence, like some in the South Chicago-Gary area, express an independent position on occasion. Thus, since Murray threw in his lot with the Marshall Plan in 1947 and all that flowed from it, the world has been told that the "million steelworkers" are behind him, although they were never asked.

The Lorain local's poll, therefore, actually provides a crack through which the world is able to get an indication of the real thoughts among the million members of the USA. It was a poll conducted by Murray's backers, apparently people who sometimes stand on their own feet.

The Lorain poll results are evidence that you can't judge the sentiments of the rank and file workers by the views of their officers. The peace trend, and the confusing and contradictory elements within it, are quite general. A New York left-led local of 2,000 bedding workers (Local 140, United Furniture Workers) took a similar poll recently and brought forth essentially the same results as in Lorain, and the same confusing influences, too.

The important thing to see is not the confusion but the basic general trend that runs through all those genuine expressions of sentiment—the desire to get out of Korea and for peace. The more of this sentiment that breaks through the more will the top labor leaders who impose their will bureaucratically be shown up as not representative of their members.

THE ANGRY OUTBURST and walkout of America's top labor leaders from the war mobilization bodies was not an expression against war. It was only a complaint over the "conduct" of the war program and the refusal of the big business bosses to give the labor leaders a chance to do more for that war program.

But underneath all is the growing dissatisfaction and restlessness of the workers over its economic effects—those most evident to them. The labor leader feel they need some concessions to placate that restlessness if they, the labor leaders, are to contribute their best for the war program.

Whatever the object of the labor leaders, the members in the locals will draw their own conclusions from that statement and its admission that big business runs the war government. It will encourage more vigorous and open expression of the sentiment for peace. It should therefore serve to give stronger impetus to the Peace Caravan to Washington March 15. The thousands who will converge on Washington that day, large numbers from unions, will not confine themselves to complaint over the "conduct" of the war program, but will demand the end of the war drive altogether, and a shift to a policy of genuine negotiations with the Soviet Union and China to achieve a durable peace.

COMING: Inside Yugoslavia . . . By Duncan McLeod . . . In the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Philip Bart General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Monday, March 5, 1951

Germany-Key To Peace

WILL THE GOVERNMENT honestly sit down at the table with the Soviet Union to work out a peace treaty on Germany?

That is the question now being decided by the State Department in a way that bodes ill for the American people.

President Truman said last week he is ready to "negotiate honorably" with any nation. Secretary Acheson says the same thing. But do they mean it?

This is no idle query. The fate of Germany is the fate of Europe and of the USA. It can spell the difference between peace and war.

A united Germany, deprived of its war machine, can be a great force for peace. A divided Germany, with the old Hitler generals in the West rearmed by an Eisenhower who tells them "let bygones be bygones," will be a powder keg in the heart of Europe.

The fate of millions of American boys is therefore directly involved.

FOUR MONTHS AGO, November 3, the Soviet Union urged a new Big Four meeting to negotiate a settlement in Germany.

After every kind of stall, Washington has been forced to pretend at least that it wants to talk. But the Washington propaganda machine is working overtime to prepare the country for a planned break-up of the conference.

Washington boasts that it is "skeptical," that it sees no possible easing of the tension around the German issue. The Government every hour adds a new problem it wants discussed. Each new official press release invents a new obstacle and a new difficulty.

The idea is to destroy the belief in the possibility of any negotiations whatsoever, so that the nation will be beaten down into accepting the trap of "inevitable war."

THUS ON FEB. 12, the well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune, wrote:

"It is almost inconceivable at this stage that the Soviet Union could lay before Secretary of State Dean Acheson a program that he would accept for relaxing the present East-West tension."

The Tribune noted that Acheson is rejecting all Soviet proposals for peace "in advance."

In the same paper, the columnists, the Alsop brothers, have just spelled out even more clearly the planned sabotage of any peace settlement:

"A nightmare is beginning to haunt those responsible for American policy. It is now as certain as such things can be that the Kremlin will soon propose a German settlement based on the unity of a 'neutralized' Germany, after the staged withdrawal of all occupation troops . . . even if the Kremlin only seemed ready to offer a reasonable settlement involving the withdrawal of the Red Army to Russian frontiers, the offer would be almost unbearably tempting to the Germans, the French, the British and even to many Americans . . . One school of thought particularly in the Pentagon, believes that ANY GERMAN SETTLEMENT AT THIS TIME ON ANY TERMS WOULD BE DISASTROUS. This school would attempt to forestall the Kremlin with a prior American proposal for a German settlement festooned WITH CONDITIONS WHICH THE SOVIETS COULD NOT CONCEIVABLY ACCEPT." (March 2).

HERE IS AN OPEN PLAN for the deliberate disruption of any settlement! It is a plan to bring world war closer. This exposes the lie of the alleged Soviet refusal to negotiate sincerely! The American public should insist on genuine peace negotiation on Germany and on the entire Far East war crisis! It is plain that the government wants neither.

THE HEAVY TOUCH

—Ellis



The Workers and the War Mobilization Program

By John Williamson

Twenty-four hours after Truman issued his Emergency Decree, the Communist Party National Committee exposed the class character of this decree and pointed out that it aimed at embarking the country upon the disastrous road of all-out war and that Truman had declared war upon the workers' conditions and the labor movement. This has been fully confirmed by the events since then.

Two months later, the war-minded top leaders of the American labor movement have all resigned from the various war boards. They issued a statement containing a great deal of bluster, which talks about "legalized robbery" and "wages . . . are now bound under the most rigid controls in history. . . ." and state they had "become thoroughly disillusioned." The fact of the matter is, if they had not been committed to the war program of Big Business and the Truman Administration, they would never have entered these various government war boards in the first place. President Truman seemingly knows his labor lieutenants well, since he dismissed their resignations as not a very serious matter.

The brazen class approach and purposes of the war economy, administered by the Truman Administration on behalf of Wall Street, was seen in the two contrasting directives of government administrators. Economic Stabilization Director Eric Johnston approved, with several phony amendments, the 10 percent wage formula for all of labor. Price Administrator DiSalle in supposedly announcing another aspect of the price control hoax, is quoted as stating, "Many price increases will probably result as retailers pass to their customers price rises. . . ." And on the very same day (Mar. 1) it is officially reported that the food price index is 23.9 percent above a year ago.

ALL OF THESE moves, like their predecessors—ordering the railroad workers back to work by the Army and the establishment of the basic wage freeze—are the step-by-step unfolding of mounting attacks upon the workers and their trade unions, under the Truman Emergency Decree. Sneaked into the Johnston directive of today, supposedly referring to productivity wage increases, is the opening wedge of what he calls "a form of de-

ferred-payment plan instead of cash." Still held in reserve are the threatened moves of lengthening the work week without overtime pay, the freezing of the workers in their present jobs, and a compulsory draft of the nation's workers.

This 10 percent formula on top of the original wage freeze is a great fraud. It means the vetoing of the greater part of the nine-cent an hour wage increase already won by the packing house workers through struggle. The East Coast shipyard workers who just negotiated a 15 percent wage raise are also confronted with a veto of their raise. It would mean that the 70,000 striking woolen workers could get no more than one cent an hour increase. For the cotton workers who threaten to strike on March 15th, they would receive nothing. For the workers in electrical, maritime and many other industries, who have wage-openers in the weeks ahead, they would be entitled to practically nothing. Even the auto workers, who were saddled by Reuther with five-year contracts with escalator clauses—and about which Johnston supposedly makes an exception—are only allowed such escalator increases until June, 1951. After that, the wage freeze is in full force.

In effect, the 10 percent formula is intended to result in greater exploitation of the workers; additional robbery through the continued rise in prices; and still greater profits for Big Business, since even labor's right to fight for higher wages is legally denied.

THE WORKERS are angry and dissatisfied. These developments help bring the workers to a realization that they must struggle against the state power of Big Business. The national emergency conference of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America stated:

"The packinghouse workers have long been accustomed to fighting with the packing companies, their employers, for a living wage. Now, having successfully secured an increase from their own industries bodies, they are faced with another hurdle: big business' seizure of government."

Just as the sick leave strike of the railroad workers had significance under the circumstances, so also has the strike of 70,000 woolen workers and the threatened strike of 200,000 packing house workers. Already, significant protest strikes of packinghouse workers are developing throughout the industry, demanding the pay raise they already won.

There exist great possibilities for a sweeping movement of workers struggles to develop against the wage freeze and the entire Truman Emergency Decree.

If labor will develop a bold approach of full support to the textile strikers through relief activities and solidarity demonstrations; joint action of textile and packing house workers; mass trade union delegations to Washington; demonstrative united labor actions in shops and streets in every city, of AFL, CIO and Independent unions; and action by all local unions and central labor councils, it is possible to nullify and bust the Wage Freeze. Without this, the whip will soon crack again with new attacks on labor.

IN ALL THESE struggles, the workers will begin to demand:

- End the National Emergency Decree
- Complete abolition of the wage freeze—no percentage formulas—a wage increase of 25 cents an hour.
- No return of labor to any government war boards.
- A real roll-back of prices to pre-Korea levels and strict price control.
- No acceptance of the Johnston plan to pay wage increases in non-cash form.
- The right to full pay when layoffs take place due to conversion to war production.
- Rejection of all forced labor and job freeze plans.
- Full exercise by labor of the right to strike.

The withdrawal of the three reformist labor leaders from the Wage Stabilization Board, as from the other war boards, did not in any way mean that they had any differences with the concept of a wage freeze or percentage formula as proposed by monopoly capitalism's agents Wilson and Johnston. On the contrary, they have publicly expressed agreement with both, and prior to resigning offered a

(Continued on Page 8)

Painters Local to Hear Weinstock, Gainer and Davis

By George Morris

Louis Weinstock, Morris Gainer and Morris Davis, the three leaders of the Rank and File forces expelled by the Brotherhood of Painters, will address a special meeting of Local 848 Monday night.

Weinstock and Gainer held membership in that local when the Martin Rarback clique running Painters District Council 9 expelled them on "communism" charges. The meeting will be held at Yorkville Temple.

The move of Local 848 to hear these three leaders gave evidence of the rising tide of opposition in affiliates of Painters District Council 9 to the Rarback clique, and the demand for reinstatement of the three known for their many years of leadership against racketeering and gangsterism in the union.

As a result of division in the ranks of those grouped around Rarback, secretary-treasurer of the council, indications are that Rarback may not get the backing of his group for reelection next June. With the Socialists in the group growing cool towards him, a meeting of the "Progressive" Caucus which backed him in previous elections voted unanimously recently not to back him.

With talk of brewing scandals in District Council affairs, some of Rarback's associates are concluding that he is "too much of a load" to carry. Rarback has not yet indicated whether he will bow to his caucus decision or run anyway.

In the meantime, Weinstock and his associates are carrying the fight for reinstatement to all locals, and the members are increasingly associating that fight with the strong sentiment for a "New Deal" in the union.

Charges in leaflets issued by the Weinstock forces, pointing to corrupting practices in the administration, have so worried Rarback that he found it necessary to appear before local unions to "explain" them. In one meeting before Paperhangers, Local 490, he said he would have police arrest Weinstock and his associates for the charges.

Several times since, when he was asked why he didn't have Weinstock arrested, he said he

wasn't able to find him. But Weinstock, speaking before an inter-local Rank and File mass meeting, reminded Rarback that the union knows where he works, his address and his telephone number.

Weinstock also pointed to a picture of himself taken on Feb. 9 while picketing the newly-opened offices of the Painters Insurance Fund while Rarback and associates and employers were inside celebrating. The sign Weinstock carried sought to bring attention to his fight for reinstatement and the fact that it is the administration under his (Weinstock's) secretary-treasureship that won the insurance and welfare fund for the painters.

The picture also shows three policemen watching Weinstock.

As evidence of the do-nothing policy of the Rarback administration, the Rank and File forces point to a report on "organizing" activities posted by the administration as submitted by three "special" organizers covering Jan. 19 to Feb. 23.

The three reported that by picketing non-union jobs they forced the employment of union men for a total of "approximately 125 working days" in the period. The report is believed an exaggeration, but even if taken at its face value, it means that it took the cost of \$115 wages weekly for each, a total of \$1,725 for the "organizers," to obtain 25 weeks of work for union men.

New Blizzards Due in Midwest

CHICAGO, March 4.—New blizzards bore down on the northern midwest today while 6,500 highway workers struggled to open snow-clogged roads left by two previous big storms. The Weather Bureau said snow and high winds were expected in the Dakotas and Minnesota by tonight or tomorrow, with local blizzard conditions in some areas.

Penna. Quakers Oppose State 'Loyalty' Purge Law

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Social Order Committee of the Yearly Meetings of Friends (Quakers) Friday expressed op-

position to the Pechan "loyalty" oath and "subversive" registration bills now in the State Legislature. The committee took steps to in-

form all local groups of Friends in Pennsylvania as to the contents of the three bills, David S. Richie, executive secretary, stated last night.

A report on the three bills introduced by Sen. Albert R. Pechan was presented to the group by Robert C. Folwell, a member, who recalled the history of opposition to the taking of oaths by Quakers and the founding of the Colony of Pennsylvania by William Penn as a haven where freedom of conscience was first practiced by people fleeing from persecution in Europe.

Folwell stated that three Quakers had lost state positions after many years of service in Maryland by reason of their courageous refusal to take a "loyalty" oath imposed upon teachers and state employees in that state. The Pechan Bills will not achieve their avowed purpose of controlling "subversives," he said, but will tend to impose uniformly of thought upon teachers and intimidate innocent citizens. Other members of the group stated that enactment of registration and "loyalty" bills tends to cast doubt in other countries upon American leadership in the defense of freedom and democracy.

4,000 Florida Strikers Hold Firm Despite KKK

TAMPA, Fla., March 4.—More than 4,000 Negro and white citrus pickers in the Florida orange and grapefruit belt are striking for higher wages and recognition of the Citrus Workers Union in the face of brutal attacks by both uniformed police and hooded Klansmen.

Police officials of Tampa and Hillsboro County have arrested and jailed dozens of strikers, banned picketing and condemned halls where the strikers meet. Murderous KKK bands have kidnapped

and severely beaten strikers. Police and Klansmen, union spokesmen charge, are working hand in hand with the powerful citrus landowners, who are among the most ruthless exploiters in the south.

Attempts of the citrus growers to hire scabs have met with little success.

The Citrus Workers Union has appealed for food and financial aid, to be sent to the union's headquarters in Winter Haven.

New Orleans Officials Use Prisoners As Scabs in Strike

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—City officials tried last week to break a strike of 1,000 sanitation workers by sending out prisoners from the House of Detention to do their work.

Although the prisoners were promised one day off their sentences for every day they scabbed on the sanitation men, only 80 volunteered, and these, once released, decided to have some fun instead of lugging garbage around.

The City Sanitation Department has now announced the firing of 450 of the sanitation workers and 180 Parkway Commission workers, all members of Local 282, State County and Municipal Employees, AFL. Rather than pay the men the dollar-a-day cost of living pay raise they are demanding, Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison has stated that he will accept bids from private contractors to collect New Orleans garbage for a three-month

period. The sanitation workers walked out Feb. 12, when a resolution was introduced in the City Council denying city employees the right to strike. Militancy of the strikers forced the withdrawal of the resolution.

Sanitation department employees in New Orleans are paid only \$190 a month. The city's truck drivers and health inspectors receive even less, \$140 a month.

The striking city workers are receiving wide support from organized labor. The Central Trades and Labor Council, Building Trades Council and Metal Trades Council of New Orleans have all urged city officials to settle in favor of the strikers.

Meanwhile, the city's truck drivers, members of Local 1370 of the State, County and Municipal Employees, are also demanding a pay raise.

The Workers

(Continued from Page 7)
12 percent wage freeze formula instead of 10 percent. In fact, in their original statement on Feb. 16, upon withdrawal from the W. S. B., they go out of their way to reiterate their agreement with the war program of Truman, Wilson, Dewey, Dulles & Co. They say, in part: "We (Green, Murray Reuther, etc.) have offered our full support to the defense program. We have accepted in advance our responsibility for making all necessary sacrifices. . . . The results of this wage policy can only be dissatisfaction and serious unrest in industry. . . ."

THESE LABOR lieutenants of capitalism resigned from the War Stabilization Board because they found it difficult to fulfill their role and keep the workers harnessed to the war program, when the employers and government were acting so raw in putting across their war preparation anti-labor program. They also resigned in order the better to fulfill their role of chaining the workers to the war program of American imperialism, by using their resignations as pressure to get top level posts in the government's war apparatus. In their resignation statement they protest they are being used as "window dressing" but their real protest is that War Mobilizer Wilson makes them expose themselves too openly before the workers.

Rieve, Walker and Bates, the top leaders who resigned from the W. S. B., are ready right now, according to the statement of the top labor leaders issued March 1, "to participate in a reconstituted tri-partite wage stabilization and disputes board which would administer a fair and equitable wage policy." This is preparing the ground for a return by them if some crumbs are thrown by these Wall Street bigwigs administering the government.

ment, to take the initiative in developing support to the textile and packing house workers.

The only really effective answer of labor is not these wordy statements by Green and Murray, but the bold development of a mass movement of struggle, stemming from the textile and packing house workers, but involving the workers in auto, steel, maritime, electrical and all the decisive industries. Now is the time for real united labor action, irrespective of union affiliation, by the rank and file and local union leadership on a shop, city and industry-wide basis. Now is the time for all labor, especially the progressive sections of the trade union move-

Texas Gets New Police-State Act

AUSTIN, Tex., March 4.—With Gov. Allan Shivers' signature of the Bell Act this week, this vicious fascist-like "Little McCarran Bill" became law in Texas.

The new measure, challenged by labor and progressive groups here as a violation of both state and U. S. Constitutions, requires that all persons designated as Communists or members of "Communist Front" organizations must either register as "foreign agents" with the Department of Public Safety or leave the State of Texas within five days after the bill became law, that is, by March 4. Failure to register can be punished by a \$10,000 fine or imprisonment up to 10 years or both.

The law also prohibits "Communists" from running for public office, and provides penalties up to death for "sabotage." This last provision, under conditions of anti-Communist hysteria, could be used to frame citizens suspected of holding certain opinions.

The Bell Act, he stated, "would impose excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishments upon people of our state suspected of holding certain opinions," and "tries to establish the holding or advocating of . . . ideas as 'Treason.'"

Progressive groups are planning an immediate test of the constitutionality of the measure.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan
QUILLON will be discussed by Eva Merriam on Writers for Tomorrow's World, Monday, March 5, 8:30 p.m. Sub. \$1. 575 Sixth Ave.
MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE will be discussed by Mark Tarrall at the Jefferson School, Monday, March 5, 575 Sixth Ave. 8:30 p.m. Sub. \$1.

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For Monday's issue—Friday at 1 p.m.

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Tuesday's issue—Mon. at 10:30 a.m.
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McGee Case

(Continued from Page 3)
writ of error to stay the execution.

Petition for the writ, which was denied last week by the Mississippi State Courts, asserts McGee was convicted three times on perjured testimony of Mrs. Troy Hawkins, the white woman he was accused of raping. They are asking the court to set aside the death verdict so new evidence of McGee's innocence may be presented at a new trial of the case.

The cabled protest from the 11 Australian trade unions also protested the "attempted legal lynching of the Trenton Six Negroes," whose second trial on a trumped-up murder charge opens in Trenton, N. J., today. It was signed by officers of the Waterside Workers Federation, the Seamen's Union, Iron Workers Federation, Sheet Metal Workers, Clerks Union, Engineers Union, Miners Federation, Building Workers Union, Postal Workers Union, Boilermakers Union and the Hotel Restaurant Employees Union.

The Australian cable decalred: "Emphatically protest attempted legal lynching of the Trenton Six Negroes and the Negro war veteran, Willie McGee. We demand they all be freed and all forms of racial discrimination ended in the interest of international peace, freedom and democracy."

The national campaign to save the life of McGee is scheduled to reach a climax with a national people's delegation to Washington on March 16. The delegation will, if necessary, continue their protest in the national capital until March 20.

Two delegations are scheduled to go to Jackson, Miss., to appeal to Gov. Fielding Wright.

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the CRC, who is leading the fight for McGee and the Trenton Six, declared yesterday:

"The lynchers have taken the lives of seven innocent men in Virginia in an attempt to terrorize the Negro people. Now they want to murder McGee for a crime he did not commit. Both Negro and white Americans must join to stop these legal lynchings of innocent Negroes."

Protests against McGee's imminent death are being sent to President Truman at the White House, Washington, D. C., and to Cey West, Fla., where the President is vacationing. The protests call on the President to instruct his Attorney General to intervene in the Federal Courts on behalf of McGee under provisions of the Federal Civil Rights Act.

Meanwhile, Mrs. McGee, who arrived in New York after a speaking tour of New England, is preparing an extended speaking tour in the East and Middle West, where protest rallies are being prepared to greet her.

We wish to extend our warmest sympathy and condolences to
RENA and FAMILY
on the death of her
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CHELSEA SECTION
COMMUNIST PARTY

In Memory of
IRVING
Beloved Comrade, Son,
Brother and Friend
Died, March 4, 1942

THE FAMILY
and FRIENDS

Unions in South

(Continued from Page 2)

Committee, Anderson, S. C.

In the report, which awaits action by the full committee, the subcommittee said:

"One notable fact emerges from the total mass of material which has been studied: The almost-identical methods and techniques which are used throughout the southern textile area to prevent or destroy labor organization and collective bargaining. . . ."

The subcommittee said it had been informed that "standardization of techniques" could be attributed in part to several legal firms which have statewide or regional practices representing employers in labor relations.

While charging that rights protected by the Taft-Hartley law have been violated, the subcommittee said the law itself is ineffective to protect these rights. If the full labor committee should adopt the report, a minority statement is expected from Sen. Robert A. Taft (R. O.), co-author of the T-H law.

The report said nearly all New England textile workers were organized in unions compared with about 15 percent in the South. In the South, it said, "self-organization and collective bargaining are steadily losing ground."

"The retreat of union organization is being compelled by employer campaigns on an area-wide front. Much of this campaign is being conducted in shocking violation of the Labor-Management Relations Act, and the National Labor Relations Board appears to be powerless to cope with the situation."

"The rights of workers to self-organization and collective bargaining are guaranteed by Federal law, and yet thousands of workers in the Southern textile industry, who have sought the protection of the law, have failed to obtain it."

In patterns to prevent union organization, employers were said to use methods which included surveillance of organizers and members, propaganda, denial of free speech and assembly, community organization for anti-union activity, espionage, violence and gunplay, firing of union sympathizers and endless litigations.

If these fail, the report said, employers stall procedures until "few organizing campaigns survive this type of onslaught."

Other methods were listed by the subcommittee for the employer who decides "to rid himself of the onus of collective bargaining."

These included breaking down grievance machinery, firing union leaders, stalling negotiations, anti-strike injunctions, evictions of strikers from homes in mill villages, and blacklists.

"The easy granting of injunctions and prompt and vigorous enforcement of them by the loose issuance of contempt citations appear to be peculiar to many Southern States," the report said.

It said appeals to anti-Negro prejudice were made to combat unions and that "the churches often play an anti-union role."

In its review of the American Enka strike last year, the subcommittee said the sheriff's office, the State Highway Patrol and finally the Tennessee National Guard were, "in fact, breaking the strike."

Packinghouse

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilson & Co. is the only hold-out among the big packers.

The agreements provide for nine cents an hour across the board and "bracket" adjustments averaging 2½-cents an hour.

These agreements all expire on March 25, if government approval is not forthcoming by that date. The packinghouse workers in both the AFL and CIO are preparing to strike on or about March 25 if the wage boost is not granted.

Call May Day Parley March 24

The Provisional United Labor and People's Committee for May Day has opened its headquarters at the Hotel Langwell, 123 West 44th St., Room 4, it was announced by Louis Weinstock, executive secretary of the committee.

The date for the conference to plan this year's May Day Parade and Demonstration has been set for Saturday, March 24, at the St. Nicholas Sport Center, 53 West 66th St., and the call is now in preparation.

Organizations, groups, and individuals who plan to participate in the May Day celebration are urged to contact the committee. The telephone is JUDson 2-5067.

Trenton '6'

(Continued from Page 2)

arrested on a motor vehicle complaint but was booked for murder without an investigation.

• That the county detective who did all the State's investigation in the case asked to be relieved of duty in the case because of his disagreement with the County Prosecutor's methods of "solution."

• That the prosecutor took over the handling of the case from the police and forced his version of the alleged crime on both the police and the defendants.

These are important contentions. The lack of this evidence which has been seen and studied by the county prosecutor for three years puts a tremendous burden on the defendants.

In effect, they are confronted now with the prosecution's "proof" of guilt and are asked to prove their innocence—the very opposite of the theory that defendants are to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

Facts In Case

Details of the Trenton Six trial which begins today at 10 a. m. in Trenton's Mercer County Courthouse:

Presiding Judge: Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley, of Plainfield, assigned to succeed County Judge Charles P. Hutchinson, who ran the original frameup trial.

Defendants: Collis English and Ralph Cooper, 26; James Thorpe and John McKenzie, 27; McGinley Forrest, 38, and Horace Wilson, 40.

Prosecutors: Mario H. Volpe, County Prosecutor, and his chief assistant, Frank Lawton.

Defense Counsel: Arthur Garfield Hays, of New York; Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, and former Judge George Pellettieri, acting for English, Cooper and Thorpe. Former Judge Frank Katzenback, for Forrest; J. Mercer Burrell, of Newark, and Clifford R. Moore, Trenton, for Wilson and McKenzie.

The Charge: Murder, growing out of the slaying by persons unknown of 73-year-old William Horner, a second-hand furniture dealer, on Jan. 27, 1948.

Draft Vote

(Continued from Page 3)

night, Rep. Dewey Short (R.-Mo.), charged the military leaders are "taking advantage of emotional pressure and the jittery age" in an effort to force through UMT with the draft law expansion.

Short termed the 18-year-old draft bill "robbing the cradle" and said the military could get all the men they need through the present law, which starts the draft age at 19.

"It is a ceaseless effort of the brass and braid to put over permanent UMT so they can get large bodies of men that they can command."

Hershey said he wants "see everybody trained" and "prepared to give the service for which they are trained."

Jenkins

(Continued from Page 5)

Miss Jenkins "was concerned with the welfare of her comrades and her Party."

Other speakers were George Blake, representing the N. Y. State Committee of the C. P.; Horace Marshall, Harlem C. P., executive secretary, Joseph Jackson, C. P. 11 A.D. organizer, and Abner W. Berry, Daily Worker editorial board member.

Berry said feelingly of Miss Jenkins, "We will take her smile, her boundless faith in her class and her people, her deep devotion to the cause she served, and fashion them into stones; and, as David did against Goliath, we will use them against the modern Philistines whose greed and inhumanity caused her untimely death."

Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery Saturday afternoon.

Dorothy Jenkins was born in the Republic of Panama and came to Harlem at the age of seven. Graduating from high school at 16, she went to work in a hotel. Later she worked for years in the Carolyn Laundry. She joined the Communist Party in 1940 and rapidly rose to leadership in its ranks.

Miss Jenkins was the initiator of the Harlem Edition of The Worker and its first business manager. Failing health caused her to take a leave from the paper and she later was chosen head of the Communist Party in the Seventh A.D. East.

She was stricken with her fatal illness while in the latter post in the early winter of 1950.

N. J. Leaders

(Continued from Page 2)

E. Pilchik, Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Newark; Rev. Andrew Van Dyke, Christ Church, Middletown; and Rev. John DeBoer, First Congregational Church, Union.

Negro leaders sponsoring the conference include: Edward T. Bowser, Sr., Grand Master, Prince Hall, Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Newark; Rev. Benjamin Anderson, Witherspoon Presbyterian Church, Princeton; and Rev. Deval C. Rice of Montclair.

Prominent educators and scientists among the sponsors are Dr. Edwin Grant Conklin, Dr. Erich Kahler, Dr. Carroll C. Pratt, Dr. H. H. Wilson, and Dr. Erwin Panofsky, all of Princeton, N. J.

Mrs. Frederick B. Fisher, leader in the United Council of Church Women, will address the opening

session of the conference as a representative of the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives with which the New Jersey Committee is affiliated. Afternoon sessions, including discussion groups will take place in Whig Hall on the Princeton University campus, beginning at 1 p. m. The evening session, at which Dr. Schuman will speak, will take place in the Elementary School Auditorium, Nassau St., Princeton, at 8:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh Trial

(Continued from Page 2)

in this case," said Judge O'Brien. Wettach died on the eighteenth day of actual testimony by Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the proceedings against the three peace spokesmen and who is testifying as a self-styled "expert" on Marxism-Leninism.

Wettach had remarked to the prosecutor during the trial that he had a high blood pressure condition and was looking forward to retiring.

The trial jury got a new foreman the same day. Foreman James O'Malley, a clerical worker for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. (U. S. Steel) was too sick to report for duty. Judge O'Brien replaced him with the first alternate when he learned that O'Malley might be sick for several days. The new foreman is Mrs. Beatrice F. Workmaster, a sales clerk.

The trial ended its second month Friday.

USSR General Dies

MOSCOW, March 4—Maj. Gen. Evgeny Yakovlev, one of the Soviet Army's foremost fortification experts, died today at the age of sixty-six.

Yakovlev was one of a group of czarist army engineers who joined the Bolsheviks just after the 1917 Revolution and supervised the building of the Red Army's first defense installations.

During World War II, he played an important role in the fortification of such besieged cities as Leningrad and Sevastopol.

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Gottwald Reports on the Situation in Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, March 4 (Telepress). — Klement Gottwald, President of Czechoslovakia and Communist Party chairman, reviewed Czechoslovakia's attitude on international problems, the country's political and economic situation and the situation within the Communist Party in his statement to the Party's Central Committee on Feb. 22.

On the international situation, President Gottwald pointed out that it would be useless to repeat the analysis made by Premier Stalin in his interview with Pravda correspondent. However, he dwelt at length on two primary points of world tension—Germany and Yugoslavia. The attention with which developments in Germany are followed in this country is underlined by the fact that about one-fifth of Gottwald's statement was devoted to the German problem.

All the commitments undertaken in Potsdam by the U. S., Britain and France "have been and are being violated by them every day," Gottwald said. "Krupp at liberty—that is the whole program of revival of Western Germany, this time with the open participation of American armament magnates."

Yet Czechoslovakia's policy toward Germany was expressed by Gottwald with the following words: "There are Germans and Germans." This, he said, was "doubly true today." He pointed out that the German Democratic Republic is "a result of honest effort to fulfill the Potsdam agreement. . . . After the things that preceded and accompanied the setting up of the German Democratic Republic we are justified in calling it an allied country. Between the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia there are no issues of conflict either territorial or national."

At the same time, "all those who hoped that all Germans in the West will run into the barracks to put on a new military mouthpiece—all these have been very much disappointed."

"In the recent period a new center of war is developing in Europe, in Titoite Yugoslavia," Gottwald continued. Pointing out the Titoite attacks on Korea, China and Viet Nam, he added: "Recently bloody Tito has been trumpeting throughout the world the fable that he is being menaced this year by a military attack on the part of the neighboring Popular Democracies." However, he added, this is only a camouflage for Tito's fraternization with the Greek fascists and other machinations of the Titoite clique, "under whose leadership Yugoslavia has been transformed into a playground of all possible imperialist General Staffs."

Quoting Stalin's statement on the peace movement, President Gottwald ended his review of international problems with the statement that, just like the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia also must and will "strive to convince every citizen that all those who are preparing war are at the same time plotting against the existence of a Czechoslovak Republic. We also must and will lead every citizen to strengthen his country, and

thereby peace, through honest work."

President Gottwald then reviewed the successes achieved by Czechoslovak economy during the past year, the second year of Czechoslovakia's Five-Year Plan. The targets for the second year were increased at the beginning of 1950 and even this has been exceeded by 1.8 percent. Industrial production rose by 15.3 percent as against 1948 and by about one-third as against 1949. At the end of 1950 total industrial production was 50 percent above pre-war, although the populations as a result of the transfer of Germans, is considerably lower.

Only one percent of the retail trade is now in private hands. At the same time consumption per capita has gone up, in comparison with pre-war time follows: butter from 3 to 4.85 kilograms, margarine from 3.30 to 4.10 kg., sugar from 20 to 27 kg., meat from 30 to 34.90 kg., wheat flour from 96.8 to 137.4 kg., textile fibres from 5.23 to 6.07 kg., shoes from 2.20 to 3.47 pairs, cigarettes from 800 to 1,230. (One kilogram is about two pounds.)

One of the main tasks now, President Gottwald said, is to make industrial production more economic. Increase in production is lagging behind increase in wages.

In the constant increase of the productivity of work and, thus, in giving our workers the possibility of better real wages therein lies the deep significance of the movement of improving production standards, full exploitation of working power, economy in material consumption and energy, shock-workers movement, etc.

Premier Antonin Zapotocky showed in an earlier speech that the new rationing of bread and flour, far from meaning a cut in personal consumption, actually illustrates the increase in living standards. With wages and salaries at the highest levels, and prices going down constantly, there have been 60 price cuts last year, people have become used to buying more than they could ever consume. Check-ups in schools for instance showed thousands of buttered rolls thrown into waste paper baskets by almost too well-fed children.

A similar development can be observed in other lines, where a huge majority of consumers never buy cheaper varieties, so that in many cases production of cheaper kind of sausages, for example, had to cease.

THE TRAITORS

Lastly, President Gottwald dealt with the case of traitors and plotters inside the party. The case of Regional Secretary Otto Sling,

the Organization Secretary Marie Svermova and former Foreign Minister Vlado Clementis, he said, "was a widespread plot inside the party with the aim of getting control of the party, changing its policy, getting hold of the control of the state, changing the course of its policy and starting on the way back to capitalism, to an alliance with the camp of imperialism. Thus this was in fact a classical case of sharpening of the class struggle."

The police method of infiltrating the workingclass movement with its own spies is very old, Gottwald pointed out. The same method was adopted by the Gestapo. The notorious Stechovice archive, stolen by an American raid on Czechoslovak territory in 1946, Gottwald pointed out, was in fact a card index of all Gestapo agents in this country. Thus it was possible for the intelligence services of the Western powers to blackmail former Gestapo agents into working for them.

There have been similar cases in other People's Democracies, Gottwald said, and "it would be a miracle if our Republic had been spared this infection; we do not live in a vacuum. We are subject to the same laws of development like other countries." Some members of the party, Gottwald added, are asking: "Whom then are we to trust? Trust the party, comrades . . . Czechoslovakia will not become a second Yugoslavia." The core of the present party leadership had been leading the party since 1928.

In conclusion Gottwald pointed out the experience with opposition groups inside the CPSU (b) and added: "We must see that this is no peculiarity, but a law, a phenomenon accompanying the class struggle. . . . I do not hesitate to state that we have won a great battle over the class enemy. When it is possible to publish details of the whole case, it will be shown what a heavy blow we have rendered the enemy agency and how we struck it at several very sensitive spots."

An Evening of Negro and Jewish Music at Town Hall

A musical program on the theme of the unity of the Negro and Jewish people, will be presented by the Division of Jewish Studies of the Jefferson School at Town Hall on Saturday, March 10, at 8:30 p.m.

This concert will feature many talented young Negro and Jewish artists in a program representing the finest cultural traditions of the Negro and Jewish people.

Martha Schlamme, soprano, will present the premiere performance of "I, Too, Sing America," composed by Serge Hovey, to the poetry of Langston Hughes, with the composer at the piano. Miss Schlamme will also be heard in a group of Yiddish and Hebrew songs.

Harry Smyles, gifted young Negro oboist will perform works by the noted Negro composers, William Grant Still and Ulysses Kay, with the talented young musicians, Nancy Mae Iden, flutist, and Lucy Brown, pianist.

The best-loved songs of the Jewish people will be sung in Yiddish and Hebrew by the Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus.

Freedom Theatre, a group of young Negro and white performers, will present a special program of songs of struggle of the Negro and Jewish people.

Other outstanding artists participating in the concert include:

Wayne Jones, the only Negro woman tympanist in the United States, who will be heard in a unique tympani solo, and the popular actors, Earl Jones and Lee Nemetz, who will give a dramatic rendition of a poem written for this occasion by Howard Fast.

Tickets at \$2.40, \$1.80 and \$1.20 are now available at the office of the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Avenue (Watkins 9-1600) and at the Town Hall Box Office.

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RADIO

MONDAY
9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessey
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR—Allyn Edwards
9:30-WOR—Food: Alfred W. McCann
WNYC—Andre Baruch Show
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composers Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Time
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—Victor H. Lindlahr
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WJZ—Modern Romances
WOR—News, Prescott Robinson
WNYC—For the Ladies
WQXR—News: Condit
11:15-WOR—Tello Test
11:30-WOR—Queen for a Day
WNYC—Jack Berch
WJZ—Quick as a Flash Quiz
WCBS—Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC—Dave Garroway
WCBS—Rosemary
AFTERNOON
12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony
WNYC—Sketch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith
WJZ—Luncheon Club
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News: Luncheon Concert
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Kate Smith
12:30-WOR—News: Luncheon at Sardi's
WNYC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
WCBS—Helen Trent
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS—Big Sister
1:15-WNBC—Pickens Party
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Hollywood Theatre
WNYC—Answer Man
WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light
WNYC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Gloria Swanson
WJZ—Ilka Chase
WNYC—Chamber Music Time
WQXR—News: Footlight Favorites
WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WCBS—This Is Nora Drake
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day—Sketch
WJZ—David Amity
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WOR—Buddy Rogers
WCBS—Hill Top House
WQXR—Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WCBS—Winner Take All
WNYC—Road of Life
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WJZ—Hannibal Cob
WOR—Tello-Test
WCBS—House Party
3:45-WJZ—Happy Felton
WNYC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WOR—Barbara Welles

WNYC—Backstage Wife
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WJZ—Nancy Craig
WQXR—Concert Stage
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dean Cameron
WCBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping
4:45-WNBC—Young Wilder Brown
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Mark Trail
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WJZ—Patt Barnes
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WJZ—Big Jon and Sparky
WOR—Clyde Beatty
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell
WCBS—Curt Massey Time
5:55-WOR—Victor Borge
EVENING
6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Bagnhart
WOR—News—Lyle Van
WJZ—Joe Hazel: Sports
WQXR—News: Music to Remember
WCBS—Allan Jackson: News
6:15-WOR—Bob Elson: Interviews
WJZ—Dorian St. George
WCBS—You and The World
WNYC—Answer Man
6:30-WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Norman Brookshire Show
WNYC—Wayne Howell Show
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Stan Lomax
7:00-WNBC—The Symphonette
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—Continental Melodies
WCBS—Galen Drake
7:15-WOR—News
WJZ—News
WCBS—Jack Smith Show
7:30-WJZ—Lone Ranger
WNYC—News of the World
WQXR—Jacques Fray
WCBS—Club 15
7:35-WNEU—Teddy Wilson Quintet
7:45-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Kirkwood & Goodman
WCBS—Edward E. Murrow
8:00-WNBC—The Railroad Hour
WOR—Mystery Is My Hobby
WJZ—Inner Sanctum
WCBS—Star Playhouse
WQXR—News: Symphony Hall
8:30-WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WJZ—Henry Taylor: News
WOR—Crime Fighters
WNYC—Firestone Orchestra; Bldu Saye
8:45-WJZ—Una Mae Carlisle
9:00-WNBC—Telephone Hour
WOR—Murder by Experts
WJZ—Robert A. Taft
WCBS—Radio Theatre
9:30-WOR—War Front, Home Front
WJZ—Johnny Desmond
WNYC—Band of America
WQXR—Music
10:00-WNBC—NBC Orchestra
WJZ—Ralph Flanagan's Band
WCBS—My Friend Irma
WQXR—Night in Latin America
WOR—Frank Edwards
10:15-WOR—A. L. Alexander
10:30-WCBS—Bob Hawk
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WOR—Show Shop
10:35-WJZ—United or Not

They Fear TV, So They Form Club

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Fear that because of television their young people "will grow up without being able to distinguish Tom Sawyer from Howdy Doody," has led to the organization of The Friends in Wyzata, a Minneapolis suburb.

The Friends has launched what they call "a flanking assault on television" by inaugurating a story hour in the library Saturday afternoons. "We don't mean to antagonize TV fans, but we would like to warn parents against allowing children to look at TV all the time," Thelma Jones, president of The Friends and librarian said. "We think children should get to know and love good books and the first step is to get acquainted with the library."

Canada to Use Hate Film 'Steel Helmet' for Recruiting

TORONTO, Ontario.—This week's Canadian Tribune (progressive weekly) reveals that the blatant Hollywood war propaganda film *The Steel Helmet* "is to be used officially by the St. Laurent (federal) government for a special recruiting drive."

According to O. J. Silverthorne, director of the Ontario Motion Picture Censor Board, "federal authorities have asked for the picture to be shown at the Rideau Theatre, Ottawa in March. A recruiting office will be erected in the lobby of the theatre for a week."

LAST MONDAY in Toronto, the Ways to Peace Conference adopted a strong resolution condemning *The Steel Helmet* as "glorifying war, creating war hysteria and hatred among other peoples." The resolution was sent to Ontario Premier Frost. The conference called on "every individual, on every organization to send protests to Premier Frost, the Ontario Motion Picture Censor Board and your local MPP."

Silverthorne told the Tribune he had not seen *The Steel Helmet* himself, but the board had passed it "with some eliminations made." He said New York reviewers had characterized the picture as the best war picture made to date, "the most realistic."

(The N. Y. Daily Worker which was the first to expose the warmongering film said in its review: "The *Steel Helmet* is racist to the core and reflects the brutal disregard for human life and human rights especially when the victims are colored which has made the Korean war the most unpopular war in our history.")

Silverstone added that film critics of Toronto daily papers had found little to complain about in the picture.

The *Steel Helmet* has a scene—uneut by the Ontario censors—in which an American soldier shoots down a North Korean prisoner in cold blood and goes unpunished, in flagrant violation of Hollywood production codes and the Geneva convention on the treatment of war prisoners. It is rampant with white supremacy in its attitude towards the Korean people; it desecrates a Buddhist Temple; and preaches violent hate for the people of China.

SILVERTHORNE said there were many war films and it was the policy of the Censor Board to "allow more brutality in war pictures than in others, such as gangster pictures." He did not believe the board "had any right to interfere with any war scenes."

He also acknowledged that his office had received a great many calls about the picture. "We're caught in the middle," he said, indicating they had no precedent to bar the picture. The Tribune has also been advised by readers that a number of letters are also going to Premier Frost.

ANOTHER AMERICAN war propaganda film showing in Toronto is *Why Korea*, a newsreel short based exclusively on the Big Lie about "Soviet aggression" and purporting to show that "Communist aggression" in Korea is of the same pattern as Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia.

(A few weeks ago the Independent Theatre Owners of Ohio asked the owners of the 300 theatres under its control not to book *Why Korea* on the ground that millions of Americans disagree with the administration's Korean policy and shouldn't be forced to sit through the film. *Why Korea* was endorsed by President Truman and attempts to justify the sending of American troops to fight in Korea.)

THERE ARE AT least half a dozen out and out glorification-of-war pictures being shown in Toronto theatres today.

Robeson's Great Voice Speaks Out to Youth

PAUL ROBESON SPEAKS TO YOUTH. Published by Challenge. New York, 5 cents.

Paul Robeson's great voice speaks out to the youth of America in this little booklet, published by Challenge, the organ of the Labor Youth League. It contains the text of the speech by the people's artist and Negro leader to the public session of the recently-held First National Convention of the LYL.

Here is a ringing challenge to the "men of the past," as Robeson terms the war-making, reactionary industrialists and politicians and an affirmation of confidence in the youth of America, who want peace and a democratic world, who assert: "We have a future before us and it shall not be denied."

Challenge has made an attractive little booklet out of Robeson's speech. It belongs in the hands of every American youth puzzled or disheartened by the rotten mess those in power are making of their lives, in the hands of every young man and woman who wants to know how to fight for peace and "a land that's really free."



PAUL ROBESON

'Wealth of American People' Distorts American Revolutionary Past

WEALTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE by James A. Barnes. Prentice Hall, Inc. 910 pp. \$5.75.

By Erik Bert

THE FARTHER the United States travels along the imperialist road, the more does it become necessary for the bourgeoisie to deny its heritage, and for its apologists to provide the arguments for the renunciation of the revolutionary struggles of the American people.

The Civil War, therefore, has become the touchstone for all general histories of the United States. Either the side of the slave holders, or the side of the Boys in Blue, fighting under the Star Spangled Banner. That is the alternative that faces all historians. The most revealing expression of their real position is their attitude to the Civil War.

There are two alternatives: either a scientific analysis of the structure of the South's agricultural economy, and of its political structure; or obscuration of the economic and political structure.

The former is Marxism; the latter, bourgeois charlatanism.

Take James A. Barnes, for example, who devotes some 900 pages to an economic history of the United States. Here we have hundreds of pages of factual material, about which there can be little serious dispute. But if one wants to find out what Barnes is really about, the sections on the Civil War are the place to look. Let us, therefore, look at Barnes, and at Karl Marx.

Barnes: The nation "blundered" into the Civil War, the "question of slavery was badly fumbled by both North and South" and "neither section made any constructive efforts to settle the problem."

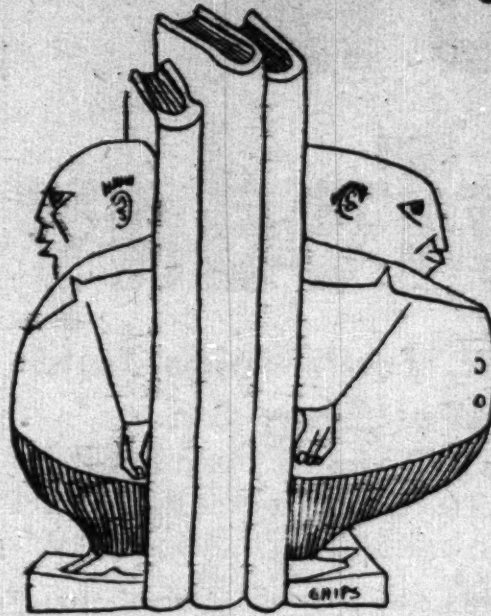
Marx: "The business next in hand for the United States is to crush the rebellion and to restore the Union."

Barnes: The "act of secession" was one of "dignity and deliberation"; the "sincerity" of the slave holders "cannot be questioned"; they "rose in honest and earnest defense of their homeland." "Abraham Lincoln . . . chose war rather than a divided Union."

Marx: "The South . . . is not a country at all, but a battle slogan. . . . It was not the North, but the South, which undertook this war; the former acting only on the defense . . . The South . . . inaugurated the war by loudly proclaiming 'the peculiar institution' as the only and main end of the rebellion. It confessed to fight for the liberty of enslaving other people. . . . The war of the Southern Confederacy is, therefore, not a war of defense but a war of conquest, a war of conquest for the extension and perpetuation of slavery."

Barnes: "The institution of slavery had already about come to its natural bounds before 1860" and (he quotes with approval) "The free farmers in the North who dreaded its further spread had nothing to fear. Even those who wished it destroyed had only to wait a little while—perhaps a generation, probably less."

Marx: "Quite apart from the economic law which makes the diffusion of slavery a vital condition for its maintenance within its constitutional areas, the leaders of the South had never deceived themselves as to the necessity for keeping up their political sway over the United States." The free soil of the U.S. had to be "defended sword in hand from the sordid grasp of the slaveholder. . . . Continual expansion of territory and continual extension of slavery beyond their old limits is a law of life for the slave states of the Union." "The whole movement



was and is based . . . on the slave question: Not in the sense of whether the slaves within the existing slave states should be emancipated or not, but whether the 20 million free men of the North should subordinate themselves any longer to an oligarchy of 300,000 slaveholders; whether the vast Territories of the republic should be planting-places for free states or for slavery; finally whether the national policy of the Union should take armed propaganda of slavery in Mexico, Central and South America as its device."

Barnes uses the terms "planter," "southern agrarian," "southerner," "cotton grower," to obscure the economic and political domination of the big slaveholders.

Marx: The slaveholders in the South are a "narrow oligarchy" of no more than 300,000; "confronted with many millions of so-called poor whites, whose numbers constantly grew through concentration of landed property and whose condition is only to be compared with that of the Roman plebeians in the period of Rome's extreme decline."

As Marx said: "The star-spangled banner carried the destiny of (the working) class."

It is natural, therefore that Barnes, who apologizes for the slave rebellion, should see in strikes of workingmen the destruction of "property," strikes called for "personal and sometimes petty reasons," "lawless" elements, with "labor . . . no less . . . selfish than capital." And these judgments are made slyly in the name of "society."

And Barnes would have us believe that imperialism is "prompted . . . by national interests" and for "national gains," inspired by some classless "restless forces."

The pro-capitalist tenor of Barnes book is confirmed, not negated, by the on-the-one-hand-and-on-the-other-hand "liberalism" in which it is wrapped.

(The quotations from Marx are to be found in "The Civil War in the United States" by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, International Publishers.)

History of American Women 'Living Newspaper' Drama

On March 15, 16 and 17, New Yorkers will have the chance to see an unprecedented revue—"Singing of Women," at the Cherry Lane Theatre, at 38 Commerce St.

Written by Eve Merriam, outstanding American woman poet, "Singing of Women" takes the starch out of theories and myths which depict women as the "weaker and feeble-minded sex."

The opening gun of this two-act revue, replete with songs and dance, dramatizes in living newspaper technique, the history of American women dating back to the time when women were sold for 20 pounds of tobacco, "because they would make good workers and had a fine set of strong teeth."

Ending with a plea for women's participation in the most important issue of our times, Peace, the

revue reaches its full height with a stirring original song written in verse by Eve Merriam, with music by Florence Greenberg.

The production is being directed by Will Lee, has a full regalia of radio and Broadway talent, including choreographer Becky Lee, and is geared to making "Singing of Women" the kind of entertainment that both women and men sing about!

Tickets are \$1.20 and a sponsor's card (which gives one the right to claim to be a backer) also entitles one to admission.

The Women's Division of the Arts, Sciences and Professions which is producing "Singing of Women" has invited other organizations to sponsor the play after its three-day run at the Cherry Lane Theatre.

15 Blacklisted Film Workers Sue for Damages, Reinstatement

LOS ANGELES. — Charging they lost jobs in Hollywood motion picture studios after working in the films from six to 31 years, 15 ousted members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees sued the union today for \$217,000 and for reinstatement to membership so that they can again work at their trades.

The omnibus suit was filed by Atty. Robert Walker Kenny in behalf of the 15. The complaint, 21 pages in length, charged that corrupt deals were made between the major studios and the IATSE and that as a result of these chummy understandings between union and employers, the 15 were tossed out of Local 683 of the IATSE and fired from their jobs.

The double blacklisting they charged took place in 1946 at the time they refused to cross picket lines of other Hollywood unions during the film strike.

Those who sued are William H. Allin, Clara Bryan, Phil Engelberg, John and Raymond A. Hanson, Raymond Koenig, Rudolph Mandola, Robin Serrurier, Russell

Withdraw, Edward Woropila, Esther Cassell, Frances F. Kilgough, John Pennisi, Mark Woods and Lorraine White.

Sing Folk Songs At Peking Celebration

PEKING. — Eight blind musicians—former beggars—drew the greatest applause for their rendering of a selection of Chinese folk songs and classics at the Peking Hotel. They were among other artists who took part in a variety program during the celebration of the first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance.

These blind artists used to be "singing" fortune tellers until they became trainees at a center for blind artists organized by the arts department of the Peking Municipal People's Government.



New York, Monday, March 5, 1951

See NYU in Tourney Today

**Three Spots Open as St. Louis Joins Field
Oklahoma A&M Weighing Bid**

By virtue of their thrilling 61-60 victory over Fordham Saturday, which wound up their record with a creditable 12-4 mark, NYU will undoubtedly be named to the National Invitation Tourney at today's weekly basketball luncheon, joining St. Johns as a local representative in the twelve team field. The tourney opens next Saturday at the Garden with afternoon and night doubleheaders between the eight unseeded teams.

St. Louis became the ninth team in yesterday, despite its crushing 50-29 defeat by Oklahoma A&M,

AS WE WENT to press La Salle of Philly was announced as the tenth team in the NIT, leaving two spots to be filled. They sure like to keep New York schools hanging. NYU has a better record than either St. Louis or La Salle.

leaving it with a record of 21 and 7. Other teams already in are St. Johns, Brigham Young, Arizona, North Carolina State, Beloit, Dayton, Lawrence Tech and Seton Hall.

NYU should make it ten today, and the other two spots and the drawings may also be announced. Oklahoma A&M, which clinched its Missouri Valley title and NCAA spot with its victory over St. Louis, has undoubtedly been invited and would rate as tourney favorite if it comes in.

NYU has come strong at season's end with its victory over Notre Dame and the decision over Fordham. With rugged Mark Solomon and Mel Seeman rebounding, and the three "little" stars, Abe Becker, Jim Brasco and Dick Bunt a trio of clever scorers, this team should not be over its head at all in the tourney competition and may have a few surprises in its locker.

THE NCAA TOURNEY, which opens after the NIT is finished and is played in eastern and western halves, added four automatic starters to its 16 team field Saturday night. Unbeaten Columbia won the Ivy title by downing Penn 63-58 at Philly and has only Princeton to beat Wednesday night at Nassau for a clean slate. Brigham Young clinched its spot as Rocky Mountain champs by beating Utah and North Carolina State took its usual Southern Conference championship.

Thus there are already three teams doubling up in both tourneys—Brigham Young, Arizona and North Carolina State. Oklahoma A&M will become a fourth if it ac-

cepts the NIT bid, and St. Johns will undoubtedly also get a NCAA berth.

Kentucky, already league champions and in the NCAA, was handed a stunning setback by Vanderbilt Saturday night 61-57 in the Southeastern Conference tourney. Vandy has a 19-7 record and was routed here by NYU.

The Big Ten race and its NCAA spot may be settled tonight. Illinois will win it if it beats mediocre Michigan State, no matter what runner-up Indiana does with Wisconsin.

Washington won the Northern Division of the Coast race by wallowing Washington State 86-41. It meets the southern winner for the Coast's NCAA berth. That will be either USC or UCLA, which wound up in a time as the former beat the latter Saturday night.

On the records of the three lesser known midwestern entries in the N.I.T.—Dayton won 24 of 28, including 17 of its last 18 and eight in a row. Most prominent of its victims were Louisville, Baldwin Wallace and Toledo, each of which was beaten twice.

Beloit has won 16 of 20. Among their victims were Washington State, Washington of St. Louis and De Paul. They beat the latter 94-60 in Chicago and have three times gone over the 100 mark.

Lawrence Tech won 20, lost 2, the two consecutive losses by two points each being to Wand J and CCNY. They recovered to win their last seven, including an eye lifting 69-53 trouncing of Niagara at Buffalo.

Four Giants Homer In Practice Game

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 4.—(UP)—Bobby Thomson's two-run homer off Allen Gettel gave coach Fred Fitzsimmons' squad A 10 to 8 Eight-inning victory over Coach Herman Franks' squad in the New York Giants' first intra-squad game today.

Clint Hartung, Bobby Hofman and Monte Irvin also hit homers to treat a crowd of 2,500 to an exhibition of long-distance hitting.

HOW THE N.I.T. SHAPES UP

ALREADY IN

1. St. Johns
2. Brigham Young
3. Arizona
4. N. Carolina State
5. Seton Hall
6. Lawrence Tech (Detroit)
7. Beloit (Wisconsin)
8. Dayton
9. St. Louis
10. La Salle (Philly)

A GUESS for the final two—NYU, Oklahoma A&M, or Cincinnati.

Report 'Fix' Try at USC

Los Angeles, March 4 (UP)—The University of Southern California announced today that an attempt was made by gamblers to "fix" last night's championship basketball game with the University of California at Los Angeles.

USC guard Ken Flower reported to police he was contacted by a gambler who instructed him to arrange a Trojan loss by 12 points to UCLA in the crucial Pacific Coast Conference Southern Division clash.

Instead, Flower reported the incident to police and the Trojans went on to win an upset 43 to 41 victory over UCLA, knotting the race for division championship.

Police arrested the gambler, it was reported.

It Looks Like the Same Old Barney

Vero Beach, Fla., March 4 (UP)—Manager Charley Dressen, confined to his Indian River Hospital bed, was the only safe Dodger in town today as Rex Barney hit everything but home plate in his second mound exhibition of the year.

The Omaha Wild Man—who pitched a no-hitter back in 1948 and has been the Dodgers' perennial flop ever since—walked five men and uncorked four wild pitches in one inning in the first intra-squad game of the "Dodger-town League."

Only a week ago, Barney pitched five innings without walking a hitter in a specially-arranged "game." Hopes soared "that he had found himself" after that performance, but today those hopes were more battered than ever.

In his three innings, Barney allowed seven runs on six walks, four wild pitches, three hits and an error. His team lost, 9 to 4.



Pesky and the 'New' Bosox

SARASOTA, Fla., March 4.—Johnny Pesky, who trails only Ted Williams, Stan Musial, Joe DiMaggio, and Johnny Mize in the current lifetime batting averages of established big league stars, said today that "Lou Boudreau is going to have to hustle to beat me out of my job this year."

The effervescent Red Sox third baseman, bubbling over like a bottle of well-shaken soda-pop, whooped his way past a couple of Rookie infielders and added that he was in great shape, "ready to start the season tomorrow."

He looked it, too, this black-haired veteran who may never rank with the all-time hitting

stars, but who is behind only that illustrious quartet of bigwigs among the averages of current stars who have been playing five or more seasons. Williams is at .350, Musial .346, DiMaggio .329, Mize .317 and Pesky .316.

"I had a pretty good year last season, but I missed my usual goal of 200 base hits because I was out awhile with injuries and then I was benched later in the season," he said.

Pesky didn't say why he was on the bench, but team mates who knew the inside story volunteered the reason. It was because as a loyal team player, he went to Man-

ager Steve O'Neill and agreed to sit out enough games so that utility expert Billy Goodman could play in more than 100 and qualify for the major league batting title.

"The way I figure it, the job is mine and if Boudreau or anybody else can beat me out they're entitled to it and that will be a good thing for the team and that is what counts," he said.

Pesky appeared to reflect the new hustling yet carefree team spirit that has been instilled by Manager Steve O'Neill in his first full year as boss. It was demonstrated during the workout when two teen aged sisters from New-

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Short Shots and Invitation to Readers

FROM THE STUDENT PAPER of Rensselaer Polytechnic, of Troy, N. Y., Feb. 28, on the college basketball "fix":

"If we accuse this particular group of athletes of losing their honor for the sake of 'tainted money,' what have we to say to some of our educators who have prostituted their educational standards for the sake of 'untainted money'? What have we to say to some of the schools in the country who, while crying 'Wolf' at corruption in New York City, outbid each other for athletes as though they were so much high-priced beef?"

★
THE GIANTS HAVE FAILED to make a fight against the jimcrow of their four Negro players in St. Petersburg. The team is quartered at the Soreno Hotel—but not Monte Irvin, Henry Thompson, Ray Noble and Artie Wilson. They are boarded at a home in the Negro community.

★
OF THE 629 names listed in the major league rosters for 1951 (there'll be 400 left after the May 15th shearing) how many "Smiths" do you think there are? Just one. He is Frank Smith, the tall young righthanded sidearm relief pitcher of Cincinnati. Hails from Watertown, New York.

★
PERSONAL NOTE—Have three lengthy letters here to which I would like to send replies . . . if I had the names and addresses.

★
MOST BRILLIANT CRACK of the year—Fred Wilt, the FBI man who runs the mile, was interviewed by United Press after losing seven straight times to Wisconsin's Don Gehrmann. Said Wilt, "You can't expect to win 'em all."

★
IF DEPARTMENT—If the people win peace and he is not drafted by next winter, Boris Nachamkin of NYU may become the best big man ever graduated from the New York high schools. The ex-Jefferson star, who at 19 stands 6-6, is better at his freshman stage of development than were Zawoluk, Roman, Seeman or Carlson.

★
FORTY-TWO of the states are represented by potential big leaguers in the spring training camps. The six states without so much as a promising rookie are four long-winter states—Maine, Vermont, North Dakota and Wyoming, one small population state, Nevada, and one southern state, Mississippi. One explanation for the latter phenomenon might be the total plantation domination of the state, to the exclusion of small industrial centers where playgrounds and teams might come into being.

★
CLAIR BEE has assured the remaining members of the disbanded basketball team, including the entire freshman squad, that their athletic scholarships stand even if LIU never resumes inter-collegiate competition. In other words, they can finish their regular four years at school on the house even without services rendered on the basketball floor. However, since college basketball players are more than just college students, but college students who have trained to play basketball and selected their school on that basis, chances are slim that many of them will still be around next term if LIU still has no team. They will accept scholarships and related inducements from other schools which have teams.

★
THIS QUESTION of scholarships and subsidies for athletes is one that lies close to the heart of the perversion of college sports into a calculated big business. The flash of light thrown by the basketball "scandal" on the extent of the big business corruption of college sports has stirred a lot of discussion on the subject.

What are some of the answers? This writer must confess at the moment he is not sure, and invites the readers to help chew the subject around, thinking out loud.

It's not a simple question. If you want to damn subsidies as dishonest and urge their abolition, you are in effect telling a young working class athlete who could not otherwise go to school that he is now to do his playing for the Board of Trustees WITHOUT getting his tuition, books and anything else he can wangle. From personal knowledge of many college athletes, I know that the general notion that they just play ball and can't add up to two is greatly vulgarized. Many of these young college athletes do, so far as is possible with practices eating their time, exchange services rendered on the gridiron or basketball court for a college education, such as that is.

On the other hand the point can be made that these thousands are an insignificant proportion of the population which would like to go to college and can't afford it. Why just favor those with greater athletic ability? And the basic undermining hypocrisy behind the "buying" of these athletes for sports which are supposed to be amateur is certainly part of the whole rotten fabric which results in the buying of games by big gamblers.

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Let's set aside some space on this page for discussion. We'll print any and all for a few weeks and then sum up on what we think should be a program for college sports right now in 1951. Especially invited to participate in this discussion are former or present college athletes, but the opinions of all others are very welcome.

Try to typewrite, double space, if you can get to a typewriter. This means I don't have to retype it for copy. If handwritten, please make it very legible. We'll set no arbitrary limit on length.

buryport, Margaret and Barbara hearty chuckle.

Bristol, came to the maling of the field and beckoned Johnny. "Hey Pesky, go say hello to your public," shouted O'Neill from the middle of the infield with a imagine that happening last year."